

## Mubarak sends envoy to Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — An envoy of President Hosni Mubarak flew to Kuwait on Sunday, indicating the Egyptian leader would attend an Islamic summit here in January. Cabinet Affairs Minister Atef Obeid said he was carrying Mr. Mubarak's response to an invitation by the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, to attend the conference. The Kuwait News Agency quoted Mr. Obeid as saying Mr. Mubarak's decision to visit Kuwait would have a "great impact" on strengthening conference efforts, and Egyptian-Arab issues of interest. Mr. Obeid was met by his counterpart, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid Al Rashid, who described relations between the two countries as "deep rooted."

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Arab Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Cabinet names Jubeiha committee

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Sunday appointed a new committee to run the affairs of Jubeiha Municipality for nine months and serve as a municipal council, and named Mr. Ahmad Abdullah Al Lawzi to serve as committee chairman. The 10-member committee comprises people who represent the ministries of finance, and labour and social development, the Housing Bank, Amman Municipality, the University of Jordan and the Department of Art and Culture. The new appointments follow the resignation of the previous committee last month, and upon the recommendation of Mr. Yusef Hamdan, minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment. In an interview after his appointment Mr. Lawzi said that he was happy to serve in this post and he plans to work in close cooperation with the other members of the committee to implement vital projects for Jubeiha. The new committee, which groups seven people of the old committee, is expected to assume its duty immediately.

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## Zia gets King's message

ISLAMABAD (Petra) — Pakistani President Zia ul Haq has received a verbal message from His Majesty King Hussein. The message was delivered to President Zia by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad. Dr. Assad reviewed with the Pakistani president aspects of cultural cooperation between Jordan and Pakistan. Jordan's Ambassador to Pakistan, Fakhri Abu Taleb attended the meeting.

## Queen returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor returned to Amman Sunday after a week-long visit to Paris during which she opened an exhibition on Jordan entitled "The King's Highway: 9000 Years of Art in the Kingdom of Jordan" and visited the Arab French Institute. His Majesty King Hussein, and members of the Royal family were at the airport to receive the Queen upon arrival.

## Jordan today marks Iraqi Martyrs' Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the Iraqi Martyrs' Day the Jordan National Committee for Supporting Iraq, in cooperation with the Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions, will organise a public rally on Monday at the Professional Associations Complex. Representatives of the trade unions and associations will deliver speeches during the rally.

## Israel jails 2 Arabs

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli military court jailed two Palestinians on Sunday for allegedly attempting to stab two Jewish hikers to death in the occupied West Bank in August, an army spokesman said. Ahmad Al Hatib, 17, was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment and Sulaiman Al Hatib, 15, to 15 years. The hikers were injured in the attack.

## Vanunu in court

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu, accused of espionage and treason for telling a British newspaper Israel was producing atomic weapons, appeared in public on Sunday for the first time in two months. Mr. Vanunu, 31, had a new beard and waved to reporters as he appeared under heavy guard for a closed-door hearing to remand him to custody until the end of his trial. The court put off the hearing after his lawyer, Amnon Zichroni, demanded the proceedings take place in public, armed forces radio reported. It said no new date was set.

## Iran holds Briton

LONDON (R) — A Briton who fled at Pakistani vehicles from across the border in southeastern Iran has been arrested by Iranian gendarmes, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported Sunday. The agency said the gunman resisted arrest and opened fire on gendarmes but failed to escape. A number of weapons and some cartridges were seized from him.

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# Jordan, denouncing Iranian threats, pledges to honour Arab Defence Pact

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Jordan on Sunday condemned Iran's latest threats against Arab countries and pledged to honour its commitments to the Joint Arab Defence Pact and extend help to Arab countries that might be exposed to Iranian aggression.

In a statement he made to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said "the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan regards Iran's latest threats as a new provocation directed against the Arab Nation and considers any threat or aggression on any Arab state as directed against all Arab countries."

Mr. Rifai was commenting on reports of Iranian threats on the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Iranian leaders said on Saturday that Tehran considered Arab countries giving

help to Iraq as being at war with Iran and would give them "appropriate response."

The threats by President Ali Khamenei and Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi followed Iraq's long-range air raid on the Iranian Larak Island at the mouth of the Gulf on Tuesday. Iran contends that the Iraqi aircraft that carried out the raid used facilities of one or more of the Gulf Arab states.

In his statement, Prime Minister Rifai urged Arab states to adhere to their commitment to the Joint Arab Defence Pact and said: "Jordan, under the leadership of



Zaid Rifai

His Majesty King Hussein, will not fail to employ whatever possible means at its disposal to honour its national commitment, and extend help to Arab countries that face Iranian aggression which continues to threaten the security of the Gulf and the Arab order at large."

In the same statement, Mr. Rifai appealed to the warring

factions in Lebanon to put an end to their strife. He said "the enemies of the Arab Nation are the only beneficiaries of the on-going fighting and bloodshed."

## Mubarak urges Arabs to unite behind treaty

In Cairo, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, also responding to the Iranian threats, called on Arab states to unite behind the Joint Arab Defence Pact.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with Defence Minister Field Marshal Mohammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, President Mubarak said: "Egypt is ready to shoulder its responsibilities as stipulated in the Arab Defence Pact. The (other) Arabs must also abide by the pact."

The defence pact set up in June 1950, five years after the formation of the Arab League, has been rarely invoked by league member states.

He also told reporters he had

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# Palestinians blunt assault on Shatila and fortify Maghdousheh

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestinian fighters stopped an onslaught by Lebanese Amal militiamen at the Shatila refugee camp and consolidated their position on the hilltop village of Maghdousheh in South Lebanon.

Police said 105 people were killed and 269 wounded in the two theatres of fighting between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Justice Minister Nabih Berri's Shiite Amal militia.

At least 45 persons were killed and 169 injured in dusk-to-dawn, close-quarter combat at Shatila refugee camp in West Beirut, and 60 killed and more than 100 wounded in Maghdousheh, police said.

It was the heaviest single-day toll in the two fronts since PLO fighters broke out from their camps in the southern port of Sidon to wrest Maghdousheh's bluffs from Amal last Monday.

During a lull in the Maghdousheh fighting, PLO fighters were seen erecting new

earth barricades, building walls of sandbags and deepening trenches at the flashpoint overlooking the 'Am Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp, Reuter said.

Witnesses quoted by Reuter said the PLO men had advanced about one kilometre deeper into the village on Saturday, but Amal denied the reports.

In Beirut, steady artillery fire continued unabated also at the Bourj Al Barajneh camp shortly before dawn, with shells crashing into the area every 20 seconds.

Amal men closed in on the Shatila camp behind a barrage of tank fire at sundown Saturday, apparently determined to overrun the shantytown of 14,000 inhabitants to balance the PLO's conquest of Maghdousheh.

But PLO fighters kept bursting from burning shacks and hurling grenades at the charging tanks until the onslaught was called off at daybreak, police said.

The latest police figures upped to 82 killed and 317 wounded the

overall toll from the fighting at Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh near Beirut's airport since Friday.

Bourj Al Barajneh has an estimated population of 50,000 including 11,609 U.N.-registered refugees and thousands of Lebanese.

An Amal communiqué said Amal militiamen "overran, blew up and bulldozed" the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Army, the PLO's regular army, at Shatila in an overnight assault.

PLO communiques said fighters from all Palestinian factions banded together in beating back all attempts to penetrate the Shatila camp by Amal and by Shiite units of the Lebanese army's 1st and 6th brigades.

Arabat loyalists and opponents have buried their differences for

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Jubblatt emerges as swing figure in Amal-Palestinian conflict, page 2

# Iraqi deputies condemn U.S. deal with Iran

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi lawmakers on Sunday condemned American arms shipments to Iran as a "dirty and very mean game" that would fuel Iran in its war with Iraq.

The arms shipment to Iran has ruined the United States' credibility and show that what U.S. officials say contradicts their deeds, the deputies said in a joint statement.

They were referring to Washington's avowed policy of not supplying either side with weapons in the six-year-old Gulf war.

The deputies issued the statement at the conclusion of a special session of the Iraqi National Assembly to discuss the issue. They said the shipments to Iran "deserve condemnation."

The statement said the deputies were not convinced by American statements that the weapons were provided solely in a bid to improve relations with Iran and try to end the Iran-Iraq war.

They said that the weapons only served to support Iran's war machinery and called their shipment to Iran a "dirty and very mean game."

Iraq on Sunday also asked members of the Arab League to take "appropriate measures" following revelations that Israel supplied arms to Iran.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the message was sent to Chadi Klibi, secretary-general of the Tunis-based Arab League, by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

INA quoted Mr. Aziz as calling on the Arab group to take "appropriate measures to confront the dangers" of Israeli arms supplies to Iran, without saying what the measures might be.

He also warned "those cooperating with Iran" to stop such cooperation "since insistence on this would mean that they willingly and internationally support the Zionist-imperialist alliance that is hostile to the Arab Nation," INA reported.

The call to the Arab League followed an admission by Israeli leaders that weapon were delivered to Iran, with Washington's blessing, in an effort to improve U.S.-Iranian relations. However, Iranian leaders have been repeatedly denying Tehran had ever dealt with the Jewish state.

Iraq has called on the Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to expel Iran from its membership. In a message sent to the OIC general secretariat, the Iraqi government said Iran had violated the code of conduct of OIC states by dealing with Israel.

# Berlin bombing convicts could be Israeli agents

## U.K. officials suspected of intimidating defendants into implicating Syria

HAMBURG (AP) — A secret West German intelligence report indicates two Palestinians convicted of bombing a West Berlin club actually may have been "double agents" working for Israel, a news magazine said Sunday.

Der Spiegel magazine also said West German diplomats had found indications that an Arab convicted of trying to bomb an Israeli airliner in London had "connections with a non-Arab intelligence service."

The secret intelligence findings cited by Der Spiegel followed by a month a reported comment by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac that the Israeli secret service Mossad may have been behind the London incident, not Syria.

Mr. Chirac has quoted by the Washington Times newspaper as saying he was told of such a possible Israeli connection by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Chirac later said he was misquoted, while the West German government flatly denied having provided such information and said it had no evidence to suggest Israeli involvement.

Der Spiegel said West German intelligence and Middle East experts had "strong doubts" about an alleged Syrian connection to the West Berlin bombing and questions about the alleged Damascus role in the London plot.

It said the officials believed

Ahmad Nawaf Hasi and Farouk Salameh, the two Arabs convicted last week in West Berlin, "possibly" were Israeli agents because their target itself had close connections to Syria.

"Some board members" of the German-Arab Friendship Society, where a bombing on March 29 injured nine people, were members of the Syrian secret service, the classified report by West Germany's domestic intelligence agency found, Der Spiegel said.

Hasi and Salameh said in pre-trial statements read as evidence in court that they obtained the explosives for the attack from the Syrian embassy in East Berlin.

But Der Spiegel said intelligence experts suspected British authorities within Berlin's Allied Command "possibly" intimidated Hasi and Salameh into making the "confessions" by threatening to deport them to an Arab country where they would be exposed as Israeli agents.

In oral testimony at his trial, Hasi contended he had been subjected to "psychological torture" by police interrogators in prison, and he refused to answer questions about his prior statements on the bombing.

Der Spiegel said the intelligence report cited "available evidence" that two members of the German-Arab society's board were agents of the Syrian-backed, Palestinian group led by Abu Musa.

One of the two board members, Assad Abu Al Rahman Murata, was directed by Syrian officials in 1984 to get up the society as a "base" in West Berlin, the magazine said.

Shortly afterward, Murata received "death threats and demands to close the bureau," Der Spiegel quoted the intelligence report as saying. The magazine did not say who allegedly made the threats.

Society officials have said their group has no government ties and was established to further cultural ties between Arabs and Germans, mainly through language courses. Der Spiegel quoted the intelligence report as also saying "Murata and his close confidants" had such close links with Syria's embassy in East Berlin that they were told they would soon get Syrian passports and permanent visas for the city's eastern zone.

Britain broke diplomatic relations with Syria after the London court convicted Nezar Hindawi, Hasi's brother, in the alleged airliner bomb plot last April.

West Germany, by contrast, stopped short of breaking diplomatic ties with Syria after the West Berlin trial. It ordered the expulsion of five Syrian diplomats, said it would not replace its ambassador to Damascus for now, and suspended development aid to Syria. Damascus retaliated by expelling three West German diplomats.

# Cabinet forwards JD 1.018b draft budget to Parliament

By Samir Ghawi

AMMAN — Parliament will this week begin debating the 1987 budget, which, for the first time in the history of Jordan, surpasses JD 1 billion.

Approved at a special session the Cabinet held on Saturday, the budget was forwarded on Sunday to Parliament, in accordance with the time limit stipulated by law, for deliberations and approval.

The fiscal 1987 budget envisages total spending at JD 1,018,700,000, up 10 per cent from last year's JD 923.7 million. Of the projected amount, JD 585,100,000 will be earmarked for recurring expenditures and JD 433,600,000 for capital and developmental spending compared to JD 563.8 million and JD 359.9 million respectively allocated in 1986.

Revenues were estimated to total JD 979,100,000 compared to JD 787.9 million in 1986.

The budget projects local revenues to amount to JD 586,000,000 while anticipating the difference of JD 393,100,000 to come from aid and loans.

For 1986, local revenues were expected to be JD 497.9 million while grants and credits were anticipated at JD 253 million. However, official sources estimated what was actually received as financial aid in 1986 at JD 150 million.

Estimated at JD 39.6 million, the 1987 budget deficit exceeds the 1986 gap by JD 2 million. It is expected that the shortfall will be covered through improved earnings, higher levels of borrowings or aid and a positive cost-cutting surplus.

Capital and developmental expenditures were increased by 18.5 per cent (or JD 171.9 million) over 1986 spending which amounted to JD 261.7 million.

Recurring spending in the 1987 budget was only raised by 3.8 per cent (or JD 21.3 million).

Following are major allocations that were included in the budget for recurring expenditures:

- JD 180 million to the Civil Service Departments;
- JD 252.5 million to the Armed Forces;
- JD 152.7 million for other expenditures, mainly:

- a) JD 3 million to refugee schemes and to bolster steadfastness programmes;
- b) JD 4 million to subsidise basic agricultural products;
- c) JD 1 million for extraordinary spending;
- d) JD 23 million to repay interest on local loans;
- e) JD 44.2 million to repay interest on foreign loans;
- f) JD 47 million for the Pension Fund and related reimbursements;
- g) JD 3.5 million for the Social Security Corporation;
- h) JD 9 million for general expenditures;
- i) JD 18 million to support public institutions.

The capital and developmental spending was allocated as follows:

- JD 66.1 million to repay maturing loan instalments and other foreign obligations;
- JD 34.9 million to repay maturing loan instalments and other local obligations;
- JD 4 million for land appropriations;
- JD 25.4 million to invest in various institutions;
- JD 4 million for investment in various companies;
- JD 12 million for loans to various companies;
- JD 10 million to projects in the occupied territories;
- JD 133.4 million to various capital investment projects.

Spending by sectors was as follows:

- Public administration (including the Royal Court, Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Civil Service Commission and the Audit Bureau) was allocated JD 7.9 million;
- Defence, Security and Justice (including the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Passport Department, the Civil Registration Department, the Public Security Department, the Civil Defence Department, the Ministry of Justice and the Islamic Justice Department) was allocated JD 267.6 million. The figure includes both recurrent and capital expenditures;
- Finance administration (including the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Department, the Budget Department, the Income Tax Department, the Land and Survey

Department and the Public Purchases Department) was allocated JD 348.7 million. The figure includes also both recurrent and capital spending.

— Economic development (including the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Planning, the Department of Statistics, the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Natural Resources Authority, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Valley Authority and others) was allocated JD 229.2 million.

— JD 7.6 million for international affairs.

— JD 118.5 million for social services provided by the Ministry of Occupied Territories and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

— JD 13.7 million for cultural and information services, included in this category are the Ministry of Information, Radio, T.V. and the Press and Publication Department.

— JD 32.9 million for communication and transportation. The Telecommunications Corporation, the Ministry of Transport, the Civil Aviation Authority, the Meteorology Department and the Ministry of Communication were included in this area.

The budget envisages revenue resources from the following:

- JD 55 million from income tax;
- JD 182.5 million from customs;
- JD 32 million from other taxes;
- JD 35 million from licensing fees;
- JD 55 million from other various duties;
- JD 55 million from telephone, mail and telegraph charges;
- JD 30 million from interest and revenues;
- JD 141.5 million from miscellaneous income.

An amount of JD 183 million was anticipated in Arab financial aid, JD 25 million from the United States and JD 41.3 million from refundable loans.

An amount of JD 118.8 million was envisaged from foreign loans, economic and technical help and JD 25 million from local credits.

# Tehran says Reagan should be put on trial

TEHRAN (R) — A Tehran newspaper said on Sunday President Ronald Reagan should be put on trial but the U.S. Justice Department was not the right body to investigate what it described as his "six years of crimes."

In an editorial headed "Trial of the Satan," Islamic Republic said Mr. Reagan had issued "orders to kill in Grenada, Libya, Lebanon, Nicaragua and other corners of the globe" and should be tried by relatives of the victims.

Tehran, while claiming credit for triggering the White House crisis over secret arms shipments to Iran, has said it is not responsible if some of the cash paid for the weapons reached Nicaraguan rebels.

Islamic Republic said the Justice Department, charged with investigating the conduct of the White House over the arms supplies, was not the appropriate authority to try Mr. Reagan.

But it said the inquiry "will deprive Reagan of the opportunity to adopt a policy of procrastination... in the hope that everything will be forgotten with passage of time."

Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani on Friday called on other countries to follow Iran in creating problems for the Americans.

He had said earlier that Iran had more to reveal on the arms supply issue and would issue details later.

An Iranian embassy spokesman in Paris said Iran might release tapes of conversations between the White House and former U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane when he secretly visited Tehran.

# White House faces worsening crisis

SANTA BARBARA (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan was due to return to the White House on Sunday from a holiday at his ranch to face a worsening crisis over secret arms deals with Iran, the profits from which were passed to Nicaraguan rebels.

Government and congressional investigations are in progress to determine whether senior administration officials were involved in the clandestine operations.

Mr. Reagan must confront the view held by both Republicans and Democrats in Congress that the crisis, the worst of his six years in office, threatens to damage his presidency.

The Senate Intelligence Committee holds the first of a series of closed door hearings into the operations on Monday.

Mr. Reagan is under pressure to allow appointment of a special prosecutor to take over the investigation from Attorney-General Edwin Meese, who some in Congress believe is too close to the White House to conduct a thorough inquiry.

Mr. Reagan made only a passing reference to the Iranian arms deal in his weekly radio address on Saturday, focusing instead on the economy.

"While we've been occupied with the Iranian issue over the past two weeks, let's not forget that there are many other issues that concern us," he said.

## Dole calls for special Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate majority leader Bob Dole on Sunday urged President Ronald Reagan to convene a special session of Congress to appoint a Watergate-style committee to investigate secret arms sales to Iran. Mr. Dole, a member of Mr. Reagan's Republican Party, said he wanted the president to "call a special session of Congress next week and form this select committee." Senator Robert Byrd, the opposition Democratic leader who will assume Mr. Dole's post in the Senate next year, also called for a select joint committee, but he said it would have to wait until the 100th Congress convened in January.

Mr. Reagan has been in seclusion at his California ranch since Wednesday. He has not mentioned the operation publicly since Tuesday, when he accepted the resignation of National Security Adviser John Poindexter and fired Oliver North, a National Security Council (NSC) aide.

New York Democratic Senator Daniel Moynihan, in reply to the

(Continued on page 3)

Bush reported knew of Iran-contra link; Israeli dealer confirms arms supplies secured hostage's release, page 2

## NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS

of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea  
Chancery: 671448, 660746  
Residence: 660284



# American Muslim leaders launch Christmas bid to free hostages

BEIRUT (R) — Two American Muslim leaders arrived in Beirut Sunday to launch a Christmas bid to secure freedom for all foreigners kidnapped in Lebanon.

Mohammad Mehdi, secretary-general of the New York-based National Council on Islamic Affairs, told reporters at Beirut airport he hoped to meet the hostages' captors.

"We have some feelers and we are very hopeful — at least 70 per cent — that actual contact will be made," he said.

Mr. Mehdi, 52, and the council's vice-president, Dale Shaheen, from West Virginia, were driven into Beirut despite heavy artillery fire from fighting around two nearby Palestinian refugee camps.

Asked if he expected any hostage release at Christmas, Mr. Mehdi replied: "Absolutely. Some important event will happen on an important occasion ... and we are appealing to the captors to

provide this opportunity."

Seven Americans are among the 19 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped, by radical underground groups in Lebanon.

Mr. Mehdi said reports of U.S. arms supplies to Iran had hardened the kidnappers' position and "made it more difficult because, in our judgement, the arms have nothing to do whatsoever with the release of U.S. hostages."

He added: "We are not here to negotiate with the captors but to talk to them in the spirit of Islam ... We understand their language and their grievances."

The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group says it holds two Americans, journalist Terry Anderson and university dean Thomas Sutherland, and three

Frenchmen, journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann and diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine.

It has also announced the "execution" of U.S. embassy official William Buckley and French researcher Michel Saurat. Their bodies have never been found.

Iraqi-born Mehdi said he had an oral message for the hostages from Mr. Anderson's sister, Peggy Say. He did not give details.

He said the kidnappers were independent of Iran. "Their cause is a Lebanese cause ... they have spiritual ties with Iran, but they are under no political surveillance from Iran," he said.

President Reagan said last week he had authorised the transfer of weapons to Iran in an attempt to build ties with moderates in Tehran and gain the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

"It was an insult to the captors to say Reagan gave arms to Iran for the release of the hostages,"

Mr. Mehdi said. "The policy of the American government is the cause of (the hostage) problem, so we don't think it can provide the cure."

Mr. Mehdi said he and Mr. Shaheen had concrete offers for the captors. "We don't know what their demands are exactly ... We don't know what their grievances are. In our meetings we will discuss these issues," he said.

The latest mission to gain the release of hostages is the first since British church envoy Terry Waite visited Lebanon last month. Waite left on Nov. 2 with freed U.S. hostage David Jacobson, who was released by Islamic Jihad after 17 months in captivity.

Mr. Mehdi said he and Mr. Shaheen planned to meet Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual leader of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) and other members of the Muslim clergy during their two-week visit.

## Bush reportedly knew about arms deal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President George Bush knew about an eventually foiled plan for a \$2 billion sale of U.S. arms to Iran in January, according to a report published Sunday.

The Detroit Free Press, citing arms dealers and others on trial for their involvement in the deal, reported that Mr. Bush had been prepared to approve the plan.

The New York Times, quoting friends and associates of Mr. Bush, reported Sunday that he intends to make a public statement on the arms deal soon, perhaps next week. Mr. Bush has so far had no public comment on the situation, although his spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, has said Mr. Bush knew nothing of the matter until he was told of it last Monday.

The Times, exploring the Saudi Arabian role in the affair, reported that Saudi figures discussed supplying arms to the anti-Nicaraguan government contras with Lt. Col. Oliver North, a National Security Council official. The newspaper said the Saudis also discussed the arms shipments with retired Maj. Gen. Richard Secord and Albert Hakim, a former Iranian businessman. The Times said contacts expanded and that by 1985 the United States and Saudi Arabia began discussing with Iran, with help from Israeli arms dealers, Saudi Arabian Adnan Khashoggi and a confidant of Saudi King Fahd.

The newspaper, which based its report on documents and interviews with sources, said the ensuing arms purchases involved a variety of financial transactions centred around Mr. Khashoggi and related companies.

The official Saudi Press Agency has said reports that Mr. Khashoggi arranged financing for the arms deals were "planted lies."

The Justice Department is investigating the arms deals. Some top Justice Department officials are troubled by department delays in securing White House files on the arms deal.

Some justice officials also want Attorney General Edwin Meese II, who is heading the investigation, to remove himself from the probe, according to sources quoted by the Washington Post Sunday.

The Los Angeles Times, citing unnamed associates of Mr. Meese and the president, reported Sunday that the attorney general has decided to ask for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate the matter.

Patrick Korten, a Justice Department spokesman, told the Associated Press, "there is no conflict of interest" regarding Mr. Meese's role and said it was not necessary for the attorney general to remove himself from the case.

Mr. Korten said Saturday night that no decision had been made on whether an independent counsel would be appointed.

## Junblatt emerges as swing figure in feud between Palestinians, Shi'ites

BEIRUT (R) — Walid Junblatt, the jeans-clad feudal chief of Lebanon's powerful Druze militia, has emerged as a swing figure in the current feud between the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia and resurgent Palestinian commandos.

Mr. Junblatt now walks a tightrope affecting not only the disputed control of Palestinian refugee camps but the future balance of Syrian-backed militias that rule western areas of Beirut and South Lebanon, analysts said.

"Junblatt seems to have emerged unscathed from the 'camps war' so far, but it's a delicate balancing act," one Western diplomat told Reuters.

Intervention by the highly trained Druze on either side would be decisive, at least in the short term, but it is unclear what course Junblatt will take, analysts said.

Mr. Junblatt has hesitated to accept appeals by truce mediators in Damascus — who include Syrian officials, Iran's foreign minister and Libya's deputy leader — to lead a buffer force that would separate the Shi'ite and Palestinian fighters, analysts said.

A Syrian-backed Sunni Muslim buffer force was brushed aside when bloody fighting started at the Ain Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon a week ago.

But the Palestinian commandos push against Amal from Ain Al Hilweh has caused Mr. Junblatt to move away from his previously

neutral stance in a year of Amal-Palestinian tension.

Mr. Junblatt threatened to intervene on Amal's side if fighting spread, but he has apparently taken no action yet against Palestinian fighters firing on Amal from territory he controls.

Mr. Junblatt was quoted as saying he opposed a return to the Palestinian's dominant military position in Lebanon before the Israeli invasion in 1982.

The statement was also prompted by his close alliance to Syria, a major arms supplier, analysts said.

Mr. Junblatt is close to Syrian-backed Palestinian groups mostly at loggerheads with the PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, whom Syria accuses of escalating the battles to regain his former influence.

The situation is however confused by a new-found unity between Palestinian commando groups of all factions in the fighting against Amal around the camps.

Mr. Junblatt, 39, derives his power from his position as the undisputed head of the Druze militia, which shares control of west Beirut with Amal and controls the Shouf Mountains between Beirut and the Sidon area.

The Druze took over the Shouf from the Falangist Lebanese Forces militia in 1983 with the active help of Palestinian

commandos, following the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

His fighters advanced with Shi'ite Amal forces into Beirut in February 1984, helping to force the withdrawal of army troops loyal to President Amin Gemayel, the departure of a U.S.-led multinational force and the collapse of the proposed May 17, 1983, Lebanese peace accord with Israel.

In the subsequent "national unity" government, Mr. Junblatt took the titles of minister of tourism and public works.

But his rivalry with the Falangist president, who failed to deliver Christian concessions for Lebanese political reform, has led him to call for Mr. Gemayel's resignation and to boycott the cabinet, which has not met for 10 months.

Although now a key figure, Mr. Junblatt stepped reluctantly onto the Lebanese stage in 1977, assuming the mantle of his assassinated father, Kamal, a charismatic left-wing mullah and mystic who led the left in the 1975-76 fighting.

On the one hand, Mr. Junblatt now advocates a "progressive socialist" vision of a secular, democratic Lebanon with equal rights for citizens of all sects.

On the other, Mr. Junblatt, habitually clad in blue jeans and a leather jacket, has not entirely left his earlier reputation as a playboy behind him, and as feudal chieftain of the Druze, his home remains a stone palace in the Shouf.

## Egyptians with dual nationality exempted from army

CAIRO (Petra) — The Egyptian government has decided to exempt Egyptian inhabitants who hold a dual nationality from military conscription service, according to Maj. Gen. Mohammad Nassef, director of the conscription department at the Egyptian Army Headquarters.

He told a press conference in Cairo that the Egyptian Defence Ministry issued a communique declaring the exemption in favour of those Egyptians who acquired their new nationality by living abroad.

## Tunisia, Libya to hold talks

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia is to hold fresh talks with Libya next month to try to resolve outstanding disputes, Prime Minister Rachid Sfar said in an interview published Sunday.

The two countries broke diplomatic relations in September 1985 following Tripoli's expulsion of more than 33,000 Tunisian migrant workers and their families.

## Israeli dealer confirms arms supplies secured Weir's release

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli businessman Yaacov Nimrodi confirmed Sunday he arranged a pipeline of military equipment for Iran which resulted in the release of U.S. hostage Benjamin Weir by his Iranian-backed Lebanese captors.

Breaking his silence over the Iranian arms affair, Mr. Nimrodi said in a prepared statement that he dropped out of the arms deal after Mr. Weir's release on Sept. 19, 1985.

Speaking to Israel Radio from his home in London, he said he had acted to help the United States and made no profit for his mediation.

Mr. Nimrodi, a former military attaché in Tehran, said President Ronald Reagan told the truth when he said he had authorised weapons "that would fill one plane and have room left over."

But he made no reference to the release of hostages Rev. Lawrence Janco in July 1986 and David Jacobson on Nov. 3.

In one cryptic reference, Mr. Nimrodi indicated that the idea to trade arms to Iran for the hostages originated in Israel.

"When the hostages (who were) U.S. citizens, were captured, and disappeared, a meeting took place in the office of a high-ranking Israeli government personality in which the idea was raised that I should use my broad connections in the world and my

acquaintance with certain people in Tehran to try and see if there is any way to bring about the freedom of the American hostages," he said.

Mr. Nimrodi said he decided to speak out because the government was not saying anything in his defence, despite reports that he and another arms merchant, Al Schwimmer, have raked in millions of dollars in a series of secret transactions with Iran.

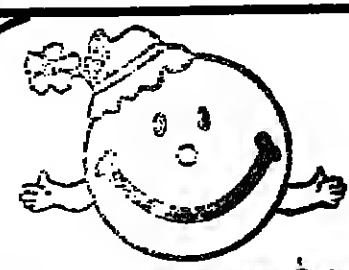
Israeli officials have said that Mr. Nimrodi and Mr. Schwimmer sold weapons to Iran privately at the same time they helped transfer the arms authorised by the U.S.

But Mr. Nimrodi said he has had no other business dealings with Iran since the rise to power of the Khomeini regime in 1979.

He said his only reward was "the gratitude and praise of then-Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin." He added: "All my actions were on the basis of a national mission at the request of the heads of state and without (financial) benefit."

Mr. Nimrodi said he "cooperated with others" in arranging the deal, but declined to identify anyone else involved.

Former foreign ministry director-general David Kimche and the prime minister's adviser, Amiram Nir, have been named as two other top officials involved in the shipments.



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#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 — Koran  
15:35 — Programme review  
15:45 — Cartoons  
16:05 — Two Savers  
16:30 — Programme on Traffic  
16:35 — Scientific programme (Arabic)  
17:00 — Return of the Andalus  
17:30 — Not Another Science Show  
18:00 — Arabic series  
19:00 — Programme on the Armed Forces  
19:20 — Programme on Jordan  
19:30 — Programme review and varieties  
20:00 — News in Arabic  
20:30 — Message from Oman  
20:45 — Local series  
21:00 — Local literary programme  
22:35 — Tomorrow's programme  
22:40 — Arabic Play  
23:00 — News summary in Arabic  
23:10 — Play contd.

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 — Lucien Louwen  
19:00 — News in French  
19:15 — Sport magazine (French)  
19:30 — News in Hebrew  
19:45 — Living Tomorrow  
20:00 — News in Arabic  
20:30 — No Place Like Home (Comedy)  
21:10 — The Consultant (mini series)  
22:00 — News in English  
22:20 — Strangers and Brothers

#### RADIO JORDAN

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07:00 — Light Music  
07:30 — News  
08:00 — Morning Show  
08:30 — News Summary  
09:05 — Just a Minute  
10:00 — News Summary  
10:30 — News in Arabic  
11:00 — News Summary  
11:30 — News Summary  
11:45 — Pop Session Contd.  
12:00 — News Bulletin  
12:15 — News in Arabic  
12:30 — News Summary  
12:45 — News Summary  
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### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* An art exhibition by Ayman Al-Nimer at the French Cultural Centre (until Dec. 4).

\* An exhibition of paintings by Rula Sinukhay at the Royal Cultural Centre.

\* A special exhibition of "Photos of Palestine" at the Professional Associations Complex.

\* An exhibition of paintings of Amman, Salt and the Jordanian countryside by Martin Savage at the Petra Bank Gallery — Walli Saqra (until Dec. 6).

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\* Italian films daily at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Dec. 4). Tonight's film: "Giovanni Without a Worcy"

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#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lawehdeh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Tennessen Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lawehdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 627511.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771351.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Armenian Lutheran Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Lawehdeh, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

Rabbi Shalom (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974.

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### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

09:00 — Agaba (RJ)  
09:20 — Cairo (RJ)  
09:25 — Jeddah (RJ)  
09:30 — Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
09:30 — Damascus (RJ)  
10:00 — Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 — Lebanon (RJ)  
10:20 — Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
10:45 — Bangkok (RJ)  
01:00 — Baghdad (RJ)

#### OTHER FLIGHTS

07:35 — Cairo (MS)  
09:20 — Sana'a (LH)  
10:45 — Kuwait (RJ)  
18:25 — Beirut (MS)  
20:30 — Baghdad (JA)

#### DEPARTURES

06:45 — Agaba (RJ)  
11:30 — Paris (RJ)  
11:45 — Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)  
12:15 — Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)  
13:00 — London (RJ)  
13:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
20:30 — Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:45 — Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
20:45 — Kuwait, Doha (RJ)  
21:00 — Baghdad (RJ)  
21:00 — Jeddah (RJ)  
21:15 — Cairo (RJ)

#### OTHER FLIGHTS

06:40 — Damascus, Athens (OA)  
07:30 — Istanbul (TS)  
08:20 — Cairo (MS)  
10:10 — Frankfurt (LH)  
15:00 — Kuwait (RJ)  
21:30 — Baghdad (JA)

#### MARITIME TRAFFIC

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#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be cloudy to partly cloudy, with scattered rain, and westerly moderate to fresh winds. The situation will improve in the afternoon. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with chances for scattered showers sometimes associated with thunder. Winds will be northerly moderate to fresh and rough sea.

#### YESTERDAY'S HIGH TEMPERATURES:

Amman 12, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 79 per cent, Aqaba 40 per cent.

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Sunday rates.  
Local sell-off rates in JLD.  
Belgian franc — 82/81  
Dutch guilder — 159/154  
French franc — 53/8  
Italian lire — 247/252  
Japanese yen (for 100) — 210/212  
Swedish crown — 49/49.5  
Swiss franc — 207/206.6  
U.K. sterling pound — 489/494.1  
U.S. dollar — 341/343.7  
W. German mark — 173/174.6

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate — 891228  
Amman civil defence — 198, 199  
Civil Defence Dept. — 271293, 27331  
Civil Defence Qummeish — 770753  
Civil Defence Deir Alla — 57306  
Ambulance — 193, 775111  
Amman downtown fire brigade — 198  
Fire aid — 630341  
Blood bank — 778303  
Civil Defence rescue — 661111  
Fire headquarters — 622090-3  
Police rescue — 192, 621111, 637777  
Police headquarters — 639141  
Traffic police — 896590/1  
Electric Power Co. — 636381/4, 624881  
Municipal water complaints — 771125/8  
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5333060

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## Arab council to discuss centres for training, rehabilitation

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's proposals to establish a centre for vocational training and the rehabilitation of handicapped persons in Amman and a rural training centre in Madaba will be among the main topics of discussion by Arab ministers of social affairs who open their meetings in Tunis today, according to Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan.

The minister was speaking before his departure for Tunis to take part in the meeting which, he said, would tackle a number of social development projects in Arab countries.

Mr. Haj Hassan said that the proposed centre in Amman is not only designed to provide services to the handicapped, but also to offer training to personnel who will undertake the job of rehabilitating handicapped persons and to instructors of special and vocational education in colleges and universities in Jordan.

At present, Jordan lacks properly qualified personnel who can offer good rehabilitation services for the increasing numbers of handicapped persons, the minister said.

He said that Jordan proposes setting up a centre which could offer accommodation and training to 100 patients on a long-term basis in addition to short training courses for the handicapped and a unit for eradicating illiteracy. The cost of this centre is expected to be \$852,750.

Referring to the second centre in Madaba, the minister said that it is needed to increase the participation of rural women in the Kingdom's development process and to improve the standard of living among rural communities. The centre also aims to protect and develop traditional industries which will have a capacity of 400 female trainees. It is expected to cost \$190,000, Mr. Haj Hassan said.

The minister said that the Arab ministers' meeting will discuss sources of financing these two projects in Jordan and others submitted by other Arab delegations.

According to the minister, the Arab social affairs ministers' council will discuss the cost of operating the Princess Rahmah development centre which was established by the Arab League in Allan, near Amman, with a view to enlarging it to serve as a regional centre.

After the council meeting, the Jordanian delegation will attend the 13th meeting of the executive bureau of the Arab social affairs ministers' council, also to be held in Tunis.

## Jordan pledges to honour Arab Defence Pact

(Continued from page 1)

received a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Washington's terms deal with Iran. "I am waiting... for something positive to happen before I make any comment," Mr. Mubarak said when asked if Mr. Reagan's letter included any new details of the secret trade.

Mr. Mubarak said last week after talks with His Majesty King Hussein that the deal had damaged U.S. credibility in the Arab World.

On the Iranian threats to countries supporting Iraq, Mr.

Mubarak said "threats are many, and each one threatens the other which can only lead to disaster."

In Abu Dhabi, Iranian diplomatic sources told Reuters an Iranian envoy had told Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) it did not attack an Abu Dhabi offshore oilfield last Tuesday.

The head of political affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Hussein Luwassani, left the UAE on Sunday after a two-day visit which the sources said focused the attack on Abu Al Bukhoosh offshore field, 160 kilometres off Abu Dhabi.

Oil sources said two Indian rig workers missing since the attack on the oilfield were now presumed dead, bringing the final death toll to eight.

The bodies of three Frenchmen, two Indians and a Pakistani were found earlier after unidentified planes made a missile strike on the oilfield.

Oil sources said diplomats said Iran might have carried out the raid in response to Iraq's devastating Nov. 14 attack on its Sassan oilfield, only kilometres away and part of the same reservoir.

## White House faces worsening crisis

(Continued from page 1)

radio address, warned Mr. Reagan that his presidency was "tottering," adding that an international and constitutional crisis could be avoided if Mr. Reagan would make public details of the Iran deals.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan meets the three-member commission he has appointed to review the role and operations of the NSC.

Former Republican Senator John Tower heads the panel, whose other members are former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and former NSC adviser Brent Scowcroft.

The Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are trying to find out how much of the arms sales profits, estimated at up to \$30 billion, were diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels after Congress had banned such aid.

Congress wants to know who in the White House was aware of or approved the operations.

A Greek newspaper said Sunday secret tapes made by Iran show that the United States promised to sell arms worth up to \$5 billion to Tehran and has already "delivered" equipment worth \$1.5 billion.

Quoting unidentified reliable sources, the small-circulation Democritikos Logos said that of

the money Tehran paid, \$2 million went to the Islamic Jihad guerrilla group in Beirut to obtain the release of U.S. hostages.

Democritikos Logos said that part of the arms deal was that Iran would expand its war with Iraq to other Gulf countries such as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates in order to prompt demands for the removal of the Iraqi government and disrupt any

overtures these countries could be making to the Soviet Union.

The deal also demanded that Iran launch large-scale attacks on Iraq's major cities, especially Baghdad, before Christmas, it said. Surface-to-surface missiles used for Iran's last attack on Baghdad were American and were delivered last September, it said.

## Palestinians blunt assault

(Continued from page 1)

now and joined forces to defend the camps in Beirut and South Lebanon.

Mr. Berri said on Sunday PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had taken personal charge of the conduct of the camps war from Baghdad and was deliberately escalating the hostilities to "keep the camps war as a political pressure card."

Radio Beirut said Mr. Berri made the statement in Damascus where Syrian, Libyan and Iranian mediators have been trying in vain for nearly a week to arrange a truce.

Libya's second in command Major Abdul Salam Jalloud on Saturday described the camps war in Lebanon as unjustified and said a new ceasefire was in the process. Maj. Jalloud told a Damascus

news conference: "We appeal to the Lebanese masses, including Amal, and the Palestinian fighters not to let our enemies laugh at us. 'We do not want to lay responsibility for the fighting on anyone, but we want an immediate halt to this combat.'"

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, Maj. Jalloud and Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, who met President Hafez Al Assad on Saturday, took part in mediation talks.

The PLO has officially asked the Arab League to call a special session of the Arab foreign ministers to discuss the fighting in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat on Saturday called for United Nations protection of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Dajani to attend interior ministers' talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani left for Tunis on Sunday to attend Arab ministers of interior council's fifth meeting due to open Monday. Mr. Dajani, who is accompanied by an official delegation, will discuss a pan-Arab strategy for combating narcotics and inter-Arab cooperation in security affairs as well as the recommendations issued by the Arab police chiefs conference in September. The minister is accompanied by Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali and the heads of the foreigners and criminal investigation sections at the Public Security Department.

### Hindawi leaves for Geneva today

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Thoukan Hindawi is due to leave for Geneva today to take part in an international conference on education opening on Tuesday. The conference, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), will last 10 days and the participants will discuss education-related topics, according to the Ministry of Education. The ministry said that Mr. Hindawi will be accompanied by a number of senior ministry officials.

### Egyptian tourism minister due today

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Fuad Sultan is due here today on a five-day visit to Jordan. Dr. Sultan, who will lead an official delegation, will hold talks with Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Al Khatib on promoting tourism between the two countries and joint plans for executing a bilateral tourism agreement signed by Amman and Cairo.

### Envoy to Indonesia presents credentials

JAKARTA (Petra) — Indonesian President Suharto has paid tribute to Jordanian-Indonesian relations and said they were further strengthened during a visit to Indonesia by His Majesty King Hussein. The president was speaking upon receiving the credentials of Jordan's newly appointed Ambassador to Indonesia Mr. Nayef Mula and said that the King's visit opened up new scopes of cooperation between the two countries. He requested the ambassador to convey Indonesia's greetings to King Hussein and the Jordanian people.

### Decree okays cultural accord

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving an agreement for cultural cooperation between Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreement is aimed at promoting and strengthening cultural cooperation between the two countries.

### CSC studying applications by post

AMMAN (Petra) — Contacts are currently underway between the Ministry of Communications and the Civil Service Commission (CSC) on the possibility of sending job applications to the CSC through post offices, according to Ministry of Communications Under Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif. He added that this service will help people wishing to join the civil service and it will also save them time and effort.

### Forum to hold symposium on education

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Thought Forum (ATF) will hold a symposium on education by correspondence and open universities between Dec. 6 and Dec. 8 in Amman. An ATF statement said that the symposium will be organised in cooperation with the Jerusalem Open University. Altogether, nine working papers will be submitted for discussion at the symposium which will be attended by 43 participants.

### Jordan to attend postal union council

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of the Universal Postal Union's executive council, scheduled to be held in Abu Dhabi on Dec. 7.



U.S.-JORDAN TALKS: U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armitage is received on Sunday by Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker at the Army Headquarters. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Becker, Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and members of a delegation accompanying Mr.

Armitage. The visiting delegation also called at the Royal Command College and heard a briefing on its functions and programmes. The delegation was later taken to a military air base where they met with its commander and was briefed on its duties. Mr. Armitage is here for the six-monthly meeting of the Jordanian-American Military Commission.

## Jordan News Agency plans wider coverage

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan News Agency, Petra plans to boost the capacity of transmitting station with the intention of covering southern Europe, North Africa and the Gulf, according to Petra Director General Ali Safadi.

He said in an interview with Radio Jordan that Petra has already opened offices in Cairo, Damascus, Baghdad, Beirut, Tunis and Muscat in a bid to boost its coverage of different political and economic developments in the Arab World.

Petra intends to install a facsimile service to enable its correspondents abroad to send in their reports as fast as possible. Mr. Safadi continued. He also said that at present Petra broadcasts two bulletins, one in Arabic and the other in English, on its domestic and external service.

## Lower House deputy injured in car accident

AMMAN (J.T.) — Member of the Lower House of Parliament Edward Khamis who represents the Bethlehem area, has been injured in a car accident in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, according to reports reaching here from the West Bank.

A Swiss tourist was killed and another critically injured in the crash, the Jerusalem Post reported.

Mr. Khamis suffered light to

medium injuries when a rented car swerved into the oncoming lane on the Jerusalem-Jericho highway, the report said.

Edelina Mayer, 21, was killed in the head-on collision. The driver, David Sulica, 24, also of Switzerland, suffered critical injuries.

Mr. Khamis is one of 30 West Bank deputies in the 60-member Lower House of Parliament.

## Lawyers leave for Khartoum meetings of Arab union

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing Jordanian lawyers left for Khartoum on Sunday to take part in the Arab Lawyers Union meeting due to start in the Sudanese capital on Monday.

The delegation's leader Hussein Mjalli said that the five-day meeting will discuss the rights of Arab citizens, the independence of the judiciary and basic guarantees for safeguarding the legal profession. The lawyers will

also review political affairs and the latest developments in the Arab World, he added.

Mr. Mjalli, who is also the president of the Jordanian Bar Association, said that the gathering is one of the Arab Lawyers Union's biannual meetings and that it will prepare the ground for a general meeting of Arab lawyers, scheduled to be held in Kuwait in April, 1987.

## Pakistani envoy moves on after helping to cement ties, cooperation in all fields

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After four years as Pakistan's ambassador to Jordan, professor Ehsan Rashid stated that his experiences in Jordan have nourished his career and shaped his professional life.

Professor Rashid, who is due to end his tour by Dec. 2, is planning to resume his career as president of the University of Karachi and professor of economics there. Before becoming Pakistan's ambassador to Jordan, he was also the director of the applied economic research centre in Karachi. He was, in addition, a visiting professor in the same field at Harvard University in the United States from 1980 to 1981.

Professor Rashid expressed his view that there are very special relations between the two countries, belonging to fraternity on all levels of society. He said: "There is genuine fellowship, understanding, common pride, and common sympathy in the face of common dangers. It is very true that Jordan is like a second home to a Pakistani, like Pakistan is to a Jordanian."

Since Professor Rashid began his term in Jordan, bilateral relations between Jordan and Pakistan have developed in the fields of science, education, and culture. He contributed to signing a bilateral agreement between the

Royal Scientific Society and the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research last August. Besides cultural and manpower agreements between the two countries, specific cooperation agreements between specific institutions have also been signed.

Professor Rashid said that the two countries were keen on exploring possibilities of strengthening and deepening the friendly cooperation in the field of joint ventures. He said that there are 6,000 Pakistanis in Jordan, mostly agricultural workers in the Jordan Valley, in industrial establishments, and others in specialised sectors. There are also many Jordanians in Pakistan, mostly students, he said.

The ambassador, who previously visited Jordan in 1966, expressed his admiration for Jordan's achievements and thinks that the country has "quality role" in politics, social and economic development in the region.

"Although Jordan is close to the centre of conflict, it has retained a poise of its own," he told the Jordan Times.

"In this country, the focus of policy-making is based on building the society. The approach is always thoughtful and constructive. One witnesses that there is a peculiar resilience in policy response towards many problems. In other words, Jordanians are inclined to work as



Ehsan Rashid

a team to find efficient solutions," the ambassador said.

Professor Rashid thinks Jordan is a unique place because of the quality of the people and the life generated in the Kingdom. He said that the quality of interaction is the best in the region. "Certain aspects of Jordan's ranking could be the envy of many nations in significant development."

Considering the slender base of resources, Jordan has succeeded in its economy. The demography is very interesting: more than one third of the population are students, so there is a great potential for further development," he added.

On the subject of anti-government student protests held in Pakistan several months

## PSD launches vehicle inspection campaign

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Public Security Department (PSD) today embarks on a wide scale campaign to ensure that all vehicles on the roads are in good working condition and are not a danger to public safety. The campaign entails stationing a number of patrols along main highways and approaches to the cities and towns and within urban districts throughout the Kingdom, according to PSD sources, quoted by Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper.

According to a PSD statement, owners or drivers of vehicles will

be fined if their cars or vehicles emit continuous trails of black smoke, carry overweight loads, have any damaged lights or off-balance steering. Motorists driving without licences or with licences that have expired for more than a month will also be fined.

A PSD spokesman was quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, as saying that the campaign also entails impounding cars and the licences of the car and/or the driver. The spokesman said that the campaign will last until the end of the year.

## APC awards \$11m contract to expand production by 16%

AMMAN — A Finnish company YIT has been awarded a contract worth \$11 million to carry out a project for hoisting the production capacity of the Arab Potash Company (APC) by 16 per cent.

The expansion will raise APC's annual production to nearly 1.4 million tonnes by 1989, according to an APC spokesman. He said that the total cost of the project is expected to be \$24 million and that work on the expansion project will be completed early in 1988.

The agreement was signed by APC Director General Ali Nsour and the Finnish company's

general manager.

The cost of the project will be covered partly through loans from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). APC's board of directors earlier endorsed two loan agreements worth a total of \$20 million for financing the expansion project of the potash plant. The first loan amounting to \$8 million comes from the IDB and \$12 million from the IBRD.

The remaining \$4 million of the total project cost will be covered by the APC, according to the spokesman.

## Planning minister meets new chamber of commerce board

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan and Planning Ministry Secretary General Ziyad Fariz on Sunday called at the Amman Chamber of Commerce and met with the chamber's newly-elected board of directors. The chamber's president Hamdi Al Tabba'a said that during the meeting there was an exchange of views regarding various economic issues and problems facing the commercial sector.

Also Sunday, Mr. Tabba'a, who is the chairman of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC), and members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce met with a delegation representing the Zarqa and Jerash chambers of commerce and another delegation representing the automobiles spare part merchants association.

## VTC accepts Eritrean students

AMMAN (Petra) — The Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) on Saturday announced it would be accepting 50 trainees from Eritrea every year in the VTC's various courses.

The corporation also decided to extend technical assistance for vocational training projects undertaken by Eritrea's general labour federation with a view to improving the living standards and qualifications of workers in Eritrea.

compulsory implementation of Zakat (alms to the poor) by Muslims at the rate of 2.5 per cent. The funds raised are managed by 36,000 elected Zakat councils. Similarly, there is an active programme for the elimination of interest in both foreign and national banks," the ambassador said.

He added that the prohibition of alcohol has been in effect since 1977. He continued to say that Islam is widely accepted by young Pakistanis.

On relations between Pakistan and India, the ambassador said that both sides were keen on normalising relations. He noted that the prime ministers of both countries met at the South Asian regional cooperation meeting earlier this month, where they both reviewed the state of bilateral relations. "Certain positive decisions have been made to resolve issues," he stated.

Answering a question on Pakistan's role in the Iran-Iraq war, Professor Rashid said that his country is a member of the Umma peace committee, formed by the Islamic summit, and is exerting itself to the maximum to bring the conflict to an end. "But no one seems to be making headway. And the U.S. secret arms shipments to Iran only complicates the conflict. It is not being helpful in bringing peace to the two Muslim countries."

"There is no law that would be repugnant to the Holy Koran. Also, there has been the



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## Jordan's clear message

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Rifai's statement to the Jordan News Agency yesterday is a timely reminder of Jordan's clear position vis-a-vis issues facing the Arab World. Threats against any Arab state, wherever they come from, cannot and will not be taken lightly by Jordan. No country, big or small, should expect us to stand idle while our brethren to the east and west are subjected to threats of attack and intimidation.

One can understand Tehran's worry about Iraqi attacks deep inside Iranian territories, the latest of which was a direct hit against the Iranian oil installations at Larak. But this worry by the Iranian leaders neither justifies their threats against the Gulf Arab countries nor can it lessen by continuing the mad war with Iraq.

If it is not desperation it is at least a sign of extreme nervousness by the ayatollahs to blame their troubles and defeats on those Arabs who support Iraq and Iraqi efforts to end the war. That is why Tehran has to take another look — preferably an altogether fresh look — at why Iran has decided to go that far in attacking Iranian economic targets.

It is perhaps because Iran is unlikely to take such a step in the near future that the prime minister chose to put the record straight in his statement. Jordan, along with the other Arab countries, have a joint defence pact that can and must be reactivated and honoured if Iran is not to listen to the voice of reason and heed efforts to solve the conflict. All Arabs have firm moral obligations towards the security and stability of the Arab region and the Arab Order. And unless Iran, or any other party, is willing to accept and respect this as a fact, then it has only itself to blame for a protracted conflict from which it cannot possibly emerge as the winner.

In any case, Mr. Rifai's message is not only a statement of intent to side with our Arab brethren and to help them in every way we in Jordan can. It must also be seen as a serious call on all Arabs to honour their obligations and commitments towards joint Arab action and security.

After the disclosures about the U.S.-Israel-Iran connection, no Arab state can afford to continue eluding itself with the "goodness" of Iranian intentions in the area. Aggression against the Arabs is indivisible; and in the end it will hurt us all. This is the time to stand behind Iraq in its just struggle to end the war and to expose the evil intentions of the Iranian regime.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Palestinians need Arab help

THE Palestinian people who are now confronting the onslaughts of their enemies inside and outside the occupied Arab territories do not seek support from others in the form of condemnation of Israeli actions. What they really need is solidarity in the form of help to deter the Zionists from committing further acts of aggression against them. The Arab people of Palestine do not want statements that condemn Israeli actions but they would rather prefer concrete and joint action on the part of the Arab countries, designed to help them regain their homeland. Solidarity with the Palestinians should come from the Arab countries before other nations and must be represented in actual action that can end all conspiracies against the refugees in their camps and the inhabitants in the occupied territory. What the Arabs should do is to take meaningful action that can deter the Israelis or their agents from uprooting the refugees from their land and their camps. This kind of solidarity is a national duty that should be shouldered, and not a empty slogan that can be bragged about. Solidarity with the Palestinian people is an honourable deed, and any assistance to the Palestinians is bound to help preserve and safeguard the interests of all Arabs. Arab honour can only be protected through continued struggle, and Arab land can only be regained through sacrifice. Employing mere words to express support for the Palestinians or referring to United Nations resolutions which mention the rights of the Arab people can never help regain Arab rights or liberate Arab territory.

#### Al Dustour: The silent majority

APART from Jordan and Egypt hardly have any voices been raised within the Arab World, expressing condemnation or dismay over the U.S. arms shipments to Iran via Israel. Many Arab governments seem to be indifferent as to the fact that Iran, the enemy of the Arabs, has been receiving arms from the United States and Israel or through Israeli help. Those Arabs who in the past had been impassive to external aggression on Iraq or any other Arab country, at least this time, could have displayed their dismay or disgust or any of the feelings that express displeasure over the involvement of Israel, their common and eternal enemy, in such a deal. Israel is now known to have helped to conclude the deal between Washington and Tehran and helped get it consummated, benefiting the three parties. Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has openly admitted Israel's role in the deal, but even his admission has unfortunately failed to draw any reaction from these Arab countries which we believe are ignoring higher Arab national interests, and are totally indifferent as to the prospects of the future of the Arab Nation. We call on all the Arab countries now, not only to condemn Washington's arms deal with Iran, which is detrimental to Arab interests, but also to rally behind Iraq and put an end to all conspiracies and forms of aggression on the Arab Nation.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Palestinians face Zionists alone

THE Arab people of the occupied Palestinian land are now subjected to a new brutal attempt on the part of the Zionist settlers and the Israeli authorities aimed at uprooting them from their homeland and obliterating the Arab identity of Palestine. This onslaught coincides with further and more ferocious attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in a similar bid to annihilate the Palestinians who are trying to regain their rights in their unoccupied land. These developments in turn coincide with an almost total lack of efforts on the part of the international community for re-establishing peace in the Middle East based on the return of the occupied lands to their lawful owners. The international community's volition to contribute to the solution of the Middle East problem is largely due to the fact that a number of Arab parties that should be exerting efforts towards finding a durable solution for this question, are involved in petty issues and side differences and are busy themselves with the factional fighting in Lebanon. These Arab states are not showing concern over the seriousness of the situation in the West Bank and in Lebanon and the danger facing the Palestinian people and Arab rights in Palestine. Jordan, represented by its minister of occupied territories affairs, has warned of the danger of continued Israeli attacks on Palestinian people and their property and racist actions against the Arab people of Palestine. Jordan has called the attention of Arab governments and the international community at large to the worsening situation, because this country is well aware of the dangers and the conspiracy being hatched against the Palestinians.

# Israel is big loser in any nuclear exchange

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

WHEN Mordechai Vanunu, the Israeli nuclear technician made his disclosures to the London Sunday Times last September that Israel possesses over one hundred nuclear weapons, Israeli officials swiftly dismissed the disclosures as ridiculous and imaginary. The dismissal of the revelation was followed by official denials that Israel has nuclear weapons, the last of which was made by Israel's President Chaim Herzog during his recent official Far Eastern trip. President Herzog also went as far as declaring that Israel would support making the Middle East a nuclear-free zone. Other Israeli officials are on record as saying that Israel would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East, but would not be second in using them if necessary. So far so good. Then suddenly the world became stunned again by the news that Mordechai Vanunu has been kidnapped by Israeli intelligence agents and smuggled into Israel in some clandestine manner which has yet to be disclosed to an amused world. In this context, the British press is still demanding an investigation into the manner by which Mordechai Vanunu had ended up in an Israeli jail.

Without dismissing the strong possibility of an Israeli disinformation campaign, the first question that comes to one's mind in the face of the cloak and dagger manner of getting Vanunu into Israel and placing him under strict security custody is why Israel bothered in the first place to kidnap Vanunu if, as it maintained and persisted in alleging that the disclosures of Vanunu are mere non-sense and ridiculous. The world has the right to deduce from the kidnapping of Vanunu that Israel was indeed so bothered and hurt by the disclosures of Vanunu as to warrant his abduction from the streets of London or even from a boat in international waters, as some press reports seemed to suggest. The abduction of Vanunu is therefore the first incriminating evidence against Israel and constitutes a circumstantial confirmation of the veracity of the information released by Vanunu to the world. Otherwise, Israel would not have bothered to go through all the difficulties and risks of perpetrating some acts of piracy whether in land or at sea.

And if this is not a sufficient reason to substantiate the conviction that Israel had indeed something ominous to hide with regard to nuclear weapons, one has only to take note of the follow up measures

that the Israeli government has taken in this regard. It will be noted in this context that the Israeli government has levelled serious charges against Vanunu including the charge of espionage and the divulgence of top state secrets to the enemy. Now, if what Vanunu has disclosed to the world through the Sunday Times is so frivolous or imaginary, how does it add up that he has been at the same time accused of divulging state secrets of such seriousness as to warrant his execution if convicted?

One can readily notice the obvious contradiction between the denial of the contents of the Vanunu disclosures and the decision to charge him with espionage and aiding and abetting the enemy. One also can see and deduce from the abduction of Vanunu and the charge against him as ample confirmation that in fact Vanunu has divulged very sensitive state secrets about Israel's ultimate weapon. Perhaps what annoyed the Israeli authorities most is the disclosure of the number of nuclear weapons that Israel has and which were put at over a 100 nuclear weapons.

The Arab World in particular has a special interest in finding out the number of nuclear weapons that Israel has manufactured and stored in her secret hiding places. The number of these weapons, from a military point of view, is most revealing of the nuclear strategy that Israeli military strategists have in mind in confronting the Arab states in the future. The story about Israel having nuclear weapons is by now an old story and there is truly nothing secretive about it. What is most secretive is the type of nuclear weapons that Israel has manufactured over the past years and the delivery systems available for their deployment. The quantity of any such weapons is also most illustrative of the military plans that Israeli generals have formulated in anticipation of the various scenarios that could come up at some time in the future. It would appear that the Israeli generals anticipate that at some time in the future some Arab states will acquire nuclear weapons of their own. It is also rational to conjecture that Israel is preparing for the possibility that one or two Arab states would be prepared to use nuclear weapons against the Jewish state. Hence the need for hundreds of nuclear weapons. In other words, the devastation that Israel could threaten the Arab capitals with is such as to neutralise any Arab plan to use nuclear weapons against it.

Israel knows only too well that one nuclear weapon dropped on it is sufficient to finish off Israel for good. Accordingly, one or two nuclear weapons dropped on or delivered to enemy territory would not constitute a sufficient deterrent to stop the Arabs from using their nuclear weapons against her. Simply put, it would literally take over 100 nuclear weapons to serve as deterrent against the use of one or two Arab nuclear weapons. The vastness of the Arab World is such that it takes the production and deployment by Israel of hundreds of nuclear weapons if a nuclear exchange should occur in this part of the world.

Of course no one in his right mind would suggest that there should be a nuclear weapon exchange between Israel and the Arab countries. Such a scenario would be suicidal and self-defeating. That's why all concerned should work more earnestly and vigorously to eliminate all circumstances that could contribute to such a doomsday in our region. And that's why all men of good will should strive more than ever to seek and execute a just and permanent solution to the Palestinian conflict in the shortest time possible and much before the situation and conditions in our region exacerbate to such an extent as to make it imperative to use nuclear weapons. Israel should be called upon here and now to be more forthcoming on the issue of nuclear weapons in this region and to help eliminate them by accepting genuinely and under international supervision the proposition that our region should be declared as of now and without any additional procrastination a nuclear-free zone for now and forever. It would be such a short sighted policy on the part of Israel to gather all the Jews of the world in one small area and then to engage in introducing nuclear weapons to the region. If that is allowed to happen, they, the Israelis would be the biggest losers notwithstanding their temporary superiority in high technology. No matter how wide is the gap between Israelis and Arabs, sooner or later the gap will be bridged. No wise leader should count on transient weakness of another people whether it is in the domain of mechanical or intellectual high technology. Time is fast passing away when a nationality or race can claim superiority forever. Time is most opportune now to render such ideas operational. Time is now or never.

## Pell 'thrilled' about foreign relations chairmanship; others have doubts

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — To senator Claiborne Pell, who will become the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the prospect of leading the prestigious committee offers "a quite thrilling feeling for someone who 40 years ago was a young foreign service officer on the lower rungs of American diplomacy."

But when asked how he intended to run the committee, the Rhode Island Democrat surprisingly referred to a less-than-exuberant assessment of his abilities recently offered by The Washington Post: "I do not disagree with The Post's description of me as thoughtful but not dynamic. You will find me sometimes hesitant, but I hope not unwise."

It was the kind of statement, at once diffident, high-minded and stuffy, that underscores why Mr. Pell is known among his colleagues for an aloof, patrician manner and an instinct to be more civil than aggressive.

Many senators privately question whether these traits equip him for the task of maintaining the committee as an important player in the formulation and execution of U.S.

diplomacy.

The question is especially pertinent now. During the past two years, under the chairmanship of senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, the committee has reversed a decade-long decline in its influence and started to regain the luster of the postwar era, when membership on Foreign Relations was the most prestigious assignment in the Senate.

Mr. Lugar managed this rebirth by forging a broad, bipartisan consensus within the committee on such key issues as arms sales to Arab countries and sanctions against South Africa, then selling that consensus to a majority of the Senate.

Mr. Lugar forged such strong coalitions that the Reagan administration was forced either to come to terms with them or — as in the case of the South African sanctions voted by Congress in September over President Ronald Reagan's objections — suffer a major defeat.

Mr. Pell, who expresses "great admiration" for Mr. Lugar's performance, says he hopes not only to maintain the committee's rejuvenated influence but to build on it.

His qualifications seem

impressive. As a young World War II veteran, he spent seven years in the foreign service; and after 25 years of diligent service on the committee, he is one of the most knowledgeable experts on foreign policy in either chamber of Congress.

Many senators and their staffs, however, privately contend that Mr. Pell has neither the personality nor the negotiating skills that Mr. Lugar brought to the task, and that the committee is likely to lapse into the divisions that had plagued it since the days of the Vietnam War.

These sources point out that Mr. Lugar, for all his ability to make pragmatic accommodations with committee Democrats, is very much a Reagan loyalist.

As a result, his approach was not one of opposing the president's programmes, but of pointing the White House and State Department toward the compromises that would enable them to keep administration policy relatively intact.

In contrast, Mr. Pell lines up on most foreign policy issues with the dovish views of Democrats to the left of the Senate's centre. And while he is inclined to avoid aggressively partisan stances, the Democratic



Claiborne Pell

membership of the committee is stacked with many other liberals — among them Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, Alan Cranston of California, Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland and John F. Kerry of Massachusetts — who are much more apt to take the initiative in opposing administration policy. Mr. Pell said the Democrats intend to give "urgent priority" to Mr. Reagan's arms-control and Central America policies. When the Republicans were the

majority, the Democrats were prevented from airing these issues except on terms controlled by Mr. Lugar.

The new Democratic majority is likely to press the administration much harder on such issues as a nuclear test ban treaty and continued voluntary compliance with the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, or SALT-2.

In addition, the committee almost certainly will become the springboard of a Democratic effort to end aid to the "contras" fighting the Nicaraguan government and to cut back U.S. military involvement in Central America.

The Democrats' arms-control positions generally should please those West Europeans who want a more flexible American approach toward negotiating with the Soviet Union.

But while Mr. Pell and the others insist that they are staunch supporters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, they are likely to be sympathetic to arguments from some Democrats that the European members of NATO should pick up a greater share of alliance burdens and perhaps allow the withdrawal of some U.S. forces. Many people on Capitol Hill

tend to dismiss Mr. Pell as a socialite out of touch with the bread-and-butter concerns of ordinary people. He frequently is derided as a dilettante overly interested in what some of his colleagues call "bird-watcher's agenda" programmes such as ocean research and federal aid to the arts.

Still, he has managed to keep getting elected to the Senate for 25 years in a state whose heavily Roman Catholic and blue-collar population would seem to feel little in common with a Princeton-educated Episcopalian with an address among the mansions of Newport.

Those who consider ocean research unimportant forget that Rhode Island derives a considerable part of its livelihood from maritime concerns, so much so that its license plates refer to it as the "ocean state."

And senators who only now are discovering the power of education as an important issue to voters sometimes forget that Mr. Pell was years ahead of them when he pushed through Congress a programme to aid needy college students — a programme now known in higher education circles as Pell grants — International Herald Tribune.

## 'Iran scandal' in Washington, 'U.S. scandal' in Tehran

By Charles J. Hanley

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Once again, the volatile American-Persian mix is fueling the fires of political discontent in Washington and Tehran.

Lt. Col. Oliver North and Adm. John Poindexter, who left White House positions with the National Security Council, are only the latest in a long line of political casualties.

The line begins with former President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. It includes two Iranian prime ministers, an Iranian president and one hapless foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who was executed for his political sins.

As the "Iran scandal" unfolded in Washington the past three weeks, a "U.S. scandal" surfaced in Tehran.

Iranian leaders scrambled to distance themselves from any hint of U.S. contact. Angry legislators demanded a formal investigation of reported arms purchases from the United States.

But Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian patriarch, has so far kept things under control.

The latest U.S.-Iran drama demonstrates anew the fatal intertwining that the ancient Middle Eastern power and the modern Western superpower for decades have had for each other.

In 1953, the casualty was Iran. As U.S. oilmen sought a foothold in Iran's petroleum fields, the CIA engineered a coup that toppled the nationalist prime minister, Mohammed Mossadegh, and restored the pro-Western Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to the throne.

In 1963, Khomeini inspired street protests against the shah and his American friends. But the demonstrations were crushed and the Ayatollah was eventually exiled.

In 1979, Khomeini finally won, ousting the shah in an uprising that swept the American connection away. Later that year, radicals seized the U.S. embassy hostages, and forced the revolution's first prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan,

to resign because he dared talk with U.S. emissaries.

Vance was the next casualty, resigning in a dispute over the aborted hostage-rescue mission. And six months later, Carter himself, crippled by a crisis simply called "Iran," was driven from the presidency in a devastating election defeat.

Once the hostage crisis was resolved, Tehran's radicals turned on Iranian President Abolhasan Bani Sadr, accusing him of selling out to the Americans. He fled into exile. And then Ghotbzadeh,

allegedly a CIA contact and coup plotter, was shot by a firing squad.

But, despite the risks, connections between the United States and Iran remain strong.

"Our relationship was immense," a ranking State Department official intimately familiar with Iran told a reporter privately. "The military relationship alone was immense. You just don't turn your back on 30 years of that."

Any visitor to Iran's military bases can sense it in the style, the speech, the snap of the

U.S.-trained career officers, and can see it in the helicopters, the fighter jets, the howitzers — all U.S.-made.

Anyone familiar with the Iranian elite — monarchist or revolutionary — can see it in their resumes. The alleged traitor Ghotbzadeh, for example, was a graduate of Georgetown University in Washington. And the revolutionary loyalist who has succeeded him, Ali Akbar Velayati, attended Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

But the U.S.-Iranian attraction may be most apparent in a simple statistic:

The United States is now the world's no. 2 Persian-speaking nation. Almost 1 million Iranian immigrants have settled in America. That makes a lasting link between the two lands inevitable.

In strategic terms, U.S. analysts view Iran as a counterweight to Arab power, a possible catalyst for Arab-Israeli peace. They value it as a nuisance to its Soviet neighbours. And they recognise

Iran as an indispensable element in any effort to subdue the Mideast's wild political violence.

From Iran's point of view, the United States is the best possible supplier for re-equipping the Iranian military in the 6-year-old war with Iraq.

And, just as Americans fear Iranian-inspired terrorism, the Khomeini government fears U.S.-inspired subversion. If it wants a guarantee against a repeat of 1953, it must go to the source, deal with Washington and work out a durable accommodation.

The dealing, however, remains dangerous.

When U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane visited Iran last spring to negotiate arms deliveries, a fervently anti-American group by a middle-ranking Iranian official, Mehdi Hashemi, demonstrated outside his Tehran hotel, according to credible reports.

Hashemi was subsequently jailed and quelled. But reportedly it was his associates who in early November leaked word of the secretive U.S.-Iranian contacts, a disclosure that shook both the Washington and Tehran governments.

Such Iranian leaders as parliament speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani took to speaking platforms to scathingly denounce the United States. Khomeini himself once again publicly reviled the American "great Satan."

But last week, when eight parliament deputies, apparently dissatisfied, demanded that Velayati publicly explain the U.S. contacts, Khomeini chastised the legislators and forced them to withdraw their request. Rafsanjani said the eight had verged on sedition by calling for such an investigation, since it "might have harmed our unity."

It looked like a cover-up.

"The recent developments have dealt a major political and social blow to the regime," declared Massoud Rajavi, exiled leader of the Mujahideen Khalq anti-Khomeini underground. Iran's leadership is engaged in "a deepening crisis of confidence," Rajavi said.

It sounded like an echo from Washington.

## Can chief of staff Regan hold on to his job?

By Terence Hunt

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Iranian arms sale controversy swirling around President Ronald Reagan also has engulfed his chief of staff, Donald Regan, raising questions about how much he knew about secret money schemes, how well he served his boss and whether he can hold onto his job.

Already, there are scattered calls for Regan's departure and charges that he bears major responsibility for actions that led to the resignation of the president's national security adviser, Adm. John Poindexter, and the firing of a Poindexter aide, Lt. Col. Oliver North.

North has been named by the administration as the person who ran the clandestine programme to use profits from the secret sale of arms to Iran for the contra rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist government. Poindexter knew generally about the plot and did nothing to stop it, the administration says.

Regan says he still thinks it was a good idea to sell the arms to Iran, but insists he did not know money from those sales was deposited in Swiss bank accounts for the contra.

"Does a bank president know whether a bank teller is fiddling around with the books? No," Regan asked and answered this week.

Yet one well-placed official, declining to be identified, said North regularly briefed Regan

about his actions.

"Regan would know everything that Poindexter knew," the official said.

Regan called that assertion "ridiculous."

As chief of staff, Regan was Poindexter's boss and had taken a major role in shaping the president's foreign policy. In a break with tradition, Regan attended the president's daily intelligence briefing and also was right at Regan's side during his summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The chief of staff sometimes boasted about his role, once telling Time magazine: "I'm up to my elbows (very busy) in foreign policy" and that he was "one of the few who know the full story" about the administration's operation.

Now, there are widespread doubts North and Poindexter were the only White House officials who knew about the scheme to supply money to the contra.

House Democratic leader Jim Wright said it "defies credulity" that a field-grade officer like North operated alone.

"Surely someone else had to be involved in discussing it," said Wright.

Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser in former President Gerald Ford's administration and one of three members of the panel established by Regan to review operations of the National Security Council, expressed a similar belief.

"I think it is not possible that Colonel North could have been operating without a charter," Scowcroft said. "I do not believe that Colonel North simply would have done this on his own."

In an interview with NBC news before his appointment, Scowcroft said, "I would think that someone 'higher up' than Poindexter must have directed the operation."

Regan now is playing down the extent of his influence in foreign policy. "I didn't know anything was happening," he said.

"You understand that the NSC doesn't report to the chief of staff."

As for any suggestion that he knew about the contra programme, Regan — through a spokesman — said anyone having evidence of his involvement should "take it to the Justice Department."

Because of the president's detached style of leadership and his delegation of extraordinary responsibility to his staff, it has been a crucial part of Regan's job to watch out for trouble and protect the president from land mines.

Regan has not been successful at that in recent weeks.

The confusion over the Iceland summit and the uproar over the sale to Iran and transfer of money to the contra have thrown the administration on the defensive and subjected Regan to his harshest criticism ever.

Even before the contra angle of the arms sales was disclosed, Rep.



Donald Regan

Melvin Levine, a member of the House foreign affairs committee, said the chief of staff "must go. It's his shop. More than anybody else, he bears the responsibility."

Rep. Dave McCurdy said: "Don Regan has done the greatest disservice to his president and to his country. John Poindexter and Oliver North are functionaries of a policy. True, they carried out that policy but I believe that removal of Don Regan from the White House would send a stronger signal that the president is clearing the air."

Beyond that, there have been numerous reports that Regan's longtime confidants, with the blessing of the president's wife, Nancy, want Regan ousted.

Regan has asserted repeatedly that he's not about to go "unless asked to by the president."



# The Middle East's longest strike goes on, with no end in sight

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Palestinian lawyers who have been on a 20-year strike in the West Bank against the Israeli occupation are now facing a dilemma: whether to continue the longest strike in Middle East history or to find some common ground to call off the strike without giving in to Israeli pressures while at the time serving the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The issue of the lawyers strike was brought into focus once again when a delegation from the West Bank visited Amman two months ago and met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

The lawyer's strike began Aug. 22, 1967. It was meant to be part of a general civil disobedience which arose spontaneously against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights.

## The lawyers' strike began Aug. 22, 1967.

The lawyers of the West Bank were the only profession to continue the strike "as a means to voice their rejection of the occupation of Jerusalem, the removal of the courts there from Jordanian jurisdiction and the transfer of the court of appeals from Jerusalem to Ramallah," according to Mr. Hussein Mujalli, president of the Jordanian Bar Association (JBA), which groups lawyers from both the east and west banks of Jordan. "Those who continue to show their resistance by striking are the ones considered right and normal. It is a natural reaction against occupation. They should resist with their blood if they have to," Mr. Mujalli said with fervor.

The lawyer's strike was accepted by people on both banks because they thought the occupation would be temporary. "It was seen as a nationalist stand which was necessary since lawyers found it difficult to deal with the law of occupation," said Ms. Rihab Kaddoumi, a lawyer from Jerusalem. Mr. Mujalli added that the laws, courts and the legal system as a whole changed.

In their book "Law in the West Bank," Jonathan Kuttab and Raja Shehadeh describe the situation during that period. They say that the Israeli authorities took advantage of the situation by not permitting any Arab lawyer, who did not join the strike to practice without first registering with the Israeli bar association, while at the same time allowing Israeli lawyers to work in the West Bank. For a few years after the cease-fire of the 1967 war the court system on the West Bank was in chaos.

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## On June 7, 1967, the Israeli occupying forces established five military tribunals in the West Bank, including Jerusalem

Jordan's minister of justice in 1967.

The Court of Cassation, which was the supreme court in the West Bank, was abolished with effect from July 1967. Then, under a restructuring scheme laid down by the Israeli military governor, the Court of Appeals of Jerusalem was abolished. The jurisdiction of the Jordanian courts was further encroached upon by the military courts, Israeli quasi judicial tribunals, and the settlers courts.

On June 7, 1967, the Israeli occupying forces established five military tribunals in the West Bank including Jerusalem. These courts were charged with the responsibility of dealing with security related matters. The scope of authority of these military courts was gradually broadened to deal with both the security and civil court cases of the Arab inhabitants.

In addition, West Bank inhabitants, summoned to the military courts, were not entitled to appear in court unless they have a lawyer. Kuttab and Shehadeh write that inhabitants of the West Bank asked Palestinian lawyers to represent them in court, and that a small number of lawyers took cases before Israeli military courts. However, it was not before 1970 that Arab courts resumed their functions regularly in the West Bank.

Lawyers who violated the strike were crossed out of the list of the JBA, according to Mr. Mujalli "even though they have the right to strike or not." However, the JBA considers those who violate the strike to be collaborators and therefore traitors and subject to a disciplinary court, he said. In addition they are deprived of the monthly salary that the JBA pays to lawyers on strike. "No one can interfere with the inter-relationship of the lawyers on the West Bank and their association. The president of the JBA is the one responsible for dispensing punishments," said Mr. Marwan Dudin, Minister of the Occupied Territories.

Payment of support salaries was initiated by the JBA, which adopted the strike, and the Jordanian government immediately after the lawyers went on strike in 1967. The Jordanian government paid salaries until 1979 when the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the steadfastness of Arabs living under occupation was established. The committee was entrusted at the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit to pay support salaries to the striking lawyers, with funds supplied by various Arab countries. Earlier this year the committee was hard-hit by dwindling Arab financial aid and stopped paying the striking lawyers.

However, Prime Minister Zaid



Palestinians deported from the West Bank after losing their cases at Israeli courts without proper legal defence (File photo)

## Lawyers who violated the strike were crossed out of the list of Jordan Bar Association

Rifai assured a delegation representing the striking lawyers of continued Jordanian support for the strike and instructed the treasury to resume payment of their salaries. The Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs distributed a sum of JD 180,000 among the 278 lawyers. The government will now continue to pay a monthly salary of approximately JD 140 for each lawyer, said Mrs. Asma Khader, a lawyer from Zababdeh, a village near Jenin. Mrs. Khader added that the number of lawyers who receive wages has been limited to only 280 by the JBA, and that unless one of the lawyers, included in the list, passes away or violates the strike no new lawyer can start receiving the monthly payment.

On Nov. 11, 1985, a decision was taken by the executive committee of the JBA not to train any new lawyer in the West Bank. The committee took this decision because it felt it was impossible for new law graduates to fulfill the requirements of training as laid down by JBA according to Mrs. Khader. "However this decision was rejected at the annual meeting of the JBA, but no measures have been taken to ensure that training of lawyers (in the West Bank) continues. The issue will be discussed at the 1987 annual meeting in March," she said. Israeli regulations do not allow Arab lawyers to practise unless they receive training with non-striking Arab lawyers or with Israeli lawyers, and only after passing an Israeli examination. According to Dr. Sa'adi Abdeen from Hebron "Some of the Arab lawyers are working directly with the occupation authorities, others do not maintain formal links with the authorities, but their interest lies with the enemy."

Mrs. Khadersays however, that there should be a distinction even among those lawyers who are not on strike. "There are Arab lawyers who are 'collaborators,' but there are also lawyers such as Jonathan Kuttab, Mona Rashmawi, and Raja Shehadeh, who have offered a number of legal services to the Palestinians in the West Bank." A number of lawyers have gone against the strike to defend the people in the occupied territories, according to Ms. Kaddoumi. They have taken cases to the Israeli military courts, and won many cases, especially against Israeli authorities' confiscation of Palestinian lands.

According to Jonathan Kuttab and Raja Shehadeh, the number of lawyers who have violated the strike is placed at 130. In April 1980, working lawyers from the West Bank travelled to Amman to contest the JBA's stand towards the strike. Their mission was rejected by the JBA. Previously they had attempted to set up a separate bar association in accordance with the law. Kuttab and Shehadeh claim that the government threatened to seize their Jordanian nationality and bring them to court for treason. "The JBA is for lawyers on both banks," said Mr. Mujalli, "a separate association is considered to be an Israeli association therefore, we are against it."

With or without a bar association, many lawyers continue working. Those lawyers issued a statement at the beginning of the strike that they could not stop working because their profession was humanitarian, and social pressures in the West Bank forced them to take the responsibility to defend people in line with their colleagues in Gaza who are not on strike. Moreover, they said that the decision to go on strike was not theirs but that it was made for them.

There was a general consensus among the lawyers interviewed by the Jordan Times that the strike no longer represents a symbol of steadfastness as it was only lawyers who went into

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a strike and it was not widely heard of in the Arab World. Many also claimed that the Arab lawyers on the West Bank could have exposed the Israeli atrocities, by the use of legal means, to the world.

The advantage of the strike was noted by both Mr. Mujalli and Ms. Kaddoumi as giving the lawyers the opportunity to concentrate on the academic side of the law. "Even though practising law has been denied to the lawyers, they have compensated by researching and studying all aspects of Palestinian law," said Ms. Kaddoumi. She feels that in this manner they have not let the strike "ruin them." Opposing this point, Dr. Waleed Sa'adi, a former Jordanian diplomat and lawyer, said that some lawyers on strike had done research, while many others had opted to follow other professions and "some are even getting cases for their colleagues who are not on strike." Dr. Sa'adi who recently visited the West Bank said: "Resistance requires positive action, not sitting at home doing nothing." He summarised the general feeling of most of the lawyers interviewed by saying "to lessen the burden of occupation, inhabitants of the West Bank need to be given all the services including legal services."

Mr. Dudin, told the Jordan Times: "We are looking in depth into some of the aspects of the lawyer's strike on the West Bank. The future of the strike in view of the de facto changes that took place in the occupied territories after two decades of Israeli occupation will have to take into consideration the opinion of different parties including the lawyers association and the views of the West Bank attorneys themselves."

## Randa Habib's Future interests

WE all know that we are passing through rough economic times in Jordan. The low price of oil and the economic difficulties of the area have hit us badly. Job opportunities are not as abundant as they used to be. So, this is the time to stick together and work it out. After all, this country has already realised a small miracle. Without natural resources or infrastructure, Jordanians have worked very hard to reach their current level of social and economic development. Thus it is now, more than ever, we have to get organised and "do good things in bad times."

Jordan's target should be to become a centre for small and middle sized companies in the technical services sector. On his visit to The Netherlands this week, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan called for cooperation between Jordan and the European Community in terms of regional planning, scientific and technical cooperation in terms of upgrading Jordan's local capacity and stimulating the private sector contribution to industry. An effort should be made also to convince Western investors to invest in joint ventures in this country.

The prospects for the future are not so dim. The price of oil is expected to go up again and Jordan's "terra media" policy which combines Jordanian human resources with the financial power of the oil producing states in the Gulf will still be essential and gainful. We are not asking for altruistic acts from the West as we know that altruism has no place in economy. All we want and need is to combine both interests for a better future.

## Yugoslav theatre experiment

By Branko Andjic  
SIDETRACKED by the Olympic host city contest and the major sports tradition of the city which played host to thousands of athletes participating in world and European championships, visitors in Belgrade first go to one of the soccer stadiums, basketball halls or swimming pools — meaning that they miss out the theatre. Mistake number one. When it is set right, the second mistake is committed: they do not travel to Zagreb, Ljubljana, Skopje, Subotica or Maribor believing that enough has been seen. Well, it has not.

The Yugoslav arts have recently come to world attention mostly through good painters and writers, successful musicians and better and better films. This year, these aspects of the Yugoslav culture have been overshadowed by the theatrical trends. A series of worthy, provocative plays have come forward, rounding off a period of several years of comprehensive effort which has come to be described as the Yugoslav theatre experiment.

For a number of years now, Belgrade has staged an important international theatre festival, BITEF, which focuses on the avant-garde. The past decade has brought Yugoslav culture a general release from the taboo-subject complex and the freedom to go into the most sensitive points of the national past. This has also reflected upon the country's playwrights. Contact with the most creative theatre people (Jarocki, Wilson, Peiman, Kemp, Stein, Weiss, Krejca, Bergman, Barba) has enabled the gradual ripening of the creative synthesis of the universal and the local, and this in two directions: the classical international theatre repertoire — Shakespeare, Strindberg, Ibsen, Chekhov, the Greek classics — is being interpreted through the well-thought out theatrical arsenal of the sixties post avant-garde, while domestic plays are re-examining and re-valuing Yugoslavia's political history by a successful use of contemporary means of communication.

A few years ago, the Yugoslav theatre drew world-wide attention with the play *Misa U A-Molu* (Mass in a Minor), a stage collage by Ljubisa Ristic and Dusan Jovanovic. It was in fact the first real multi-media performance on the Yugoslav stage and was awarded first prize at the 15th BITEF. The play's ensuing international tour was a great success. It paved the way to a new form of organising the country's theatre life — besides the over-large, static traditional companies, troupes gathered around single projects and plays gained recognition and popularity. This is how the now already classic KPRT theatre was formed, bringing together theatre people from throughout the country and with Rade Serbedzija as its star. The name of the company is an acronym of the word for theatre in four languages of the Yugoslav peoples (*kacaliste, pozorisne, gledalisce, teatar*). KPRT moves from town to town and is currently settled in Subotica.

*Tenar U Gostima* (The Visiting Theatre), established by actor Relja Basic in Zagreb, has been successfully putting on plays for 10 years. It does not have its own playhouse, but — as its name says — gives performances wherever it is invited, in the best medieval tradition. A group of Belgrade actors led by Ljuba Tadic and Snezana Niksic have blended two things and launched a new form — their *Magorn* (Warehouse) is both a private bookshop and a small, informal playhouse. Dramatist Borka Pavicevic and a group of younger directors, writers and choreographers have turned the old brewery (Pivara) in Belgrade's bohemian quarter Skadarlija into a programme theatre. Called *Nova Osvajnost* (New Sensibility), it is at the crossroads of alternative and mainstream theatre. From a multitude of alternative groups in Ljubljana, an exceptionally radical group calling itself *Gledalisce Sester Scipion Nasice* (Theatre of the Scipio Sisters Nasice) has emerged. All these new theatre groups bear the stamp of the tradition which was once launched under the name of off-theatre. They are an integral part of the mainstream, but also retain the freedom of alternative theatre. The obliteration of borders between the institutionalised and alternative theatre has come to be the main characteristic of the Yugoslav theatre experiment.

The second characteristic of the Yugoslav theatre experiment is its up-to-date commentary on the country's history: traumatic ruptures in the individual and the society which caused the change from the bourgeois society to the socialist revolution. The break with Stalin during the Cominform in 1948, and the outline of the struggle against a re-awakening of intra-national friction and chauvinism are particularly frequent topics, which are approached without prejudices and in many different ways: from the light stage piece *Sorinitska Furm* (Chauvinist Farce), to structured, seemingly classical sweeping dramas like Slobodan Snajder's *Hrvatski Faust* (Croatian Faust) and Aleksandar Popovic's *Mrezenje Saran* (The Spawning of Carps), to controversial, challenging plays of undoubted impact and anthropological artistic achievement such as Dusan Jovanovic's *Karamazovi* (Karamazovs), Gledalisce sester Scipion Nasice's *Krst Pod Triglavom* (Cross Below Triglav), and megaspectacles dealing with the century's political history from the world-Yugoslavia aspect through a synthesis of the musical, collage happening and traditional theatre genres integrated into a specific multi-media experience like KPRT's *Tajna Crne Ruke* (The Secret of the Black Hand) and *Carmina Burana*. Among the most frequent subjects, the contemporary drama of the search to preserve national identity is best depicted by Goran Stefanovski's *Tetovirane Duse* (Tattooed Souls), and the problem of the freedom of spiritual creativity and the right to one's own view by Ivo Bresan's *Ne Castivi Na Filozofskom Fakultetu* (The Evil One at the Faculty of Philology). — Tanjuna features.

# Arab World moves to reduce reliance on foreign food

By Rory Channing  
Rouner

KUWAIT — The Arab World, wary of being held to ransom for food, has served notice it must act to reduce its heavy dependence on foreign producers.

Experts say Arab states now import 75 to 80 per cent of their needs to feed a total population of more than 180 million people. Last year alone the food import bill was \$25 billion and one Arab expert estimated it could soar to \$200 billion a year by the end of this century.

First moves for coordinated action to tackle the problem came at a conference on development of the Arab food industry, held in the Gulf state of Kuwait in October.

The conference, the first of its kind held in the Arab World, called for firm steps to achieve Arab "food security."

It drew up a comprehensive list of proposals, to be put to the 21-member Arab League,

including:

- Strategic stockpiles in the oil-rich and arid Gulf.
- Collective food purchases.
- Joint farm ventures.
- Increased indigenous research.
- Genetic engineering.

Experts say Arab countries are conscious of the power they wielded with oil in the 1970s, when the OPEC group restricted output to the energy-hungry West and pushed up prices threefold.

Now the Arab World does not want to end up in a position where it is at the mercy of unreliable or hostile suppliers for food imports, or caught off guard by volatile markets.

Mohammed Al Attar of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research told Reuters the growing concern was "not just economic, or political, or social — it is a combination of all these things."

The conference, brainchild of the Arab League's industrial

coordinating committee, heard that Arab demand for food was rising rapidly and acute shortages loomed in the wake of major socio-economic changes over the past three decades.

These included relatively strong growth in population and income levels, especially evident in the oil-exporting nations.

Kuwait's Crown Prince and

## Experts say Arab states now import 75 to 80 per cent of their needs to feed a total population of more than 180 million people.

Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah warned the Arab states would suffer almost half of a 145-million-ton annual food shortfall which experts have forecast for the planet within five years.

One French expert said the ability to cover shortages with imports would be aggravated by the slump in oil prices and a

doubling in the Arab population over the next 20 years.

Falah Jabr, general-secretary of the Iraq-based Arab Federation for Food Industries, says the Arab Nation has 1.3 billion hectares of land at its disposal, fed by such fertile rivers as the Nile, Tigris and Euphrates and Al Aazy.

Yet, Arab agricultural yields are no more than half the world

average, he notes. Arab imports, says Jabr, accounted for one-fifth of the world's commercial shipments of cereals and corn, "... about 78 per cent of goat and sheep meat, 33 per cent of poultry meat, 27 per cent of eggs and 18 per cent of dairy products."

He says strategic food stockpiles have been identified as a priority by Saudi Arabia and its allies in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). These allies comprise the mainly desert and oil-producing states of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which import heavily from the United States, Europe, Asia and Australia.

An expert with the Riyadh-based GCC secretariat-general says initial studies showed the costs of a joint stockpile project were unexpectedly high and an alternative is to have each GCC member build its own storage.

The \$1.7 million feasibility study on stockpiles was commissioned by the GCC in 1984 in case of possible disruption in supply routes as a result of the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

More than 70 merchant vessels, mainly tankers, have been hit this year in the Gulf waterway, prompting the International

Association of



## McEnroe upsets Lendl, faces Becker in finals

ATLANTA (AP) — American John McEnroe is starting to feel comfortable again, especially after his upset victory over Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the semifinals of the \$500,000 AT-and-T Challenge Tennis Tournament.

McEnroe, the former no. 1 player in the world who has fallen to 12th after a self-imposed six-month layoff from the game, beat the world's top-ranked player, 6-4, 7-5.

McEnroe will meet no. 2 Boris Becker of West Germany in the final for the \$150,000 top prize. Becker, the 19-year-old two-time Wimbledon champion, easily downed Yannick Noah, the fifth-ranked Frenchman 6-4, 6-3 on Saturday.

The Becker-Noah match was a battle of big serves with the West German winning in an hour and eight minutes.

Becker never lost his serve and won five of his services by love. He had a total of six aces and nine service winners.

Noah, who served first in each set, lost his serve each time, although he had seven aces and nine service winners.

"I feel like I'm putting most of my matches away now," McEnroe said. "I wasn't doing that when I first came back."

Lendl had few words for his performance.

"Lousy. One word. Very simple," he said.

Lendl had been the only undefeated player in the week-long, eight-player round-robin tournament with a 3-0 record before his loss Saturday.

McEnroe, who had six aces in the one hour and 29-minute match, and Lendl, who had four aces, each had one break of serve in the first set until it was 5-4 McEnroe with the 26-year-old Lendl serving.

Lendl took the first point but then lost four straight points, including a double-fault, to drop the set.

Lendl, who now has lost for the 15th time in 27 matches to McEnroe, tried to take charge quickly in the second set, breaking the 27-year-old McEnroe in the first game. However, he was immediately broken on his first serve.

Lendl broke McEnroe again for a 2-1 lead in which McEnroe lost the first point and then asked Lendl if he would rather flip for the next point rather than play for

it, Lendl agreed.

The Czechoslovakian, who lives in the United States, won the flip and the umpire asked McEnroe if he conceded the point.

McEnroe replied: "Yes," and it was counted, dropping him behind 0-30. He eventually lost the game without winning a point.

McEnroe, who returned to tennis in August after a six-month hiatus from tennis for personal reasons, was in top form against Lendl.

After finally winning his serve for the first time in the second set, McEnroe trailed 3-2. He finally caught Lendl at 4-4 when he broke the 6-foot-2 right-hander.

Both players then remained on serve until McEnroe, leading 6-5, broke Lendl without allowing the Czech to win a point, for the 7-5 victory.

### Aussies' backs are to the wall

PERTH, Australia (AP) — Allan Border's Australians found themselves in a not-unfamiliar role at the WACA Ground after the third day's play in the second test with their backs to the wall and the skipper to the rescue.

At stumps Sunday night Australia was 6-309 with Border on 81 and Tim Zoehrer 15.

But the Australians are still 84 runs short of having to follow-on, with a brittle tail to follow when either Border or Zoehrer fall.

Border deserves better than this and the team which Zoehrer said "would kill for A" now has the chance to do so.

Monday is a rest day and Australia must bat for most of the two days that follow.

The wicket has played well for three days and still has plenty of runs left.

But some deterioration and help for the spinners is likely after the day's break and the driving, drying Perth winds.

Recent history says that Australia will follow-on.

But there is more spirit and fight in this second test line-up than in those who surrendered in Brisbane.

There, Australia was tumbled out for 248 and 282 to give England a seven wicket win with time to spare.

Sunday saw some sharper, more dedicated individual efforts which gives form to the promise of fightback continuing Tuesday.

Border held the centre stage Sunday with 13 fours in his tally. But a highlight of the day was the effort of the talented NSW all-rounder Steve Waugh.

Waugh had come in Saturday night, not as a nightwatchman with about half an hour to go, but as a sign he was mature enough and good enough to be there in the morning.

That he was, and then continued for 142 minutes to take Australia past the 100, was an indication that the faith of selectors was justified.

Waugh and Geoff Marsh had a 60-run second wicket partnership which steered the Australians out of immediate trouble.

Greg Matthews' 45 came at a critical time when he and Border put on 81 in almost even time for the fifth wicket.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Erotavo wins Macao Marathon

MACAO (R) — Italy's Antonio Erotavo outpaced a field of more than 600 runners to win his fifth straight Macao Marathon Sunday. Erotavo, 32, finished the 42.195-kilometre course in two hours 26 minutes and 47 seconds, six minutes and 29 seconds behind his own course record set in 1982. Compatriot Vito Basilianna was second in two hours 27 minutes 20 seconds followed by U Kuai Hong of Hong Kong in 2:31:15. The first woman across the finish line was Wong Fong Fun, also from Hong Kong, with a time of 3:00:41.

### American Hoch takes Casio golf

IBUSUKI, Japan (AP) — American Scott Hoch fired a 69 for a four-round total of 276 to win the \$5 million (S\$30,000) Casio World Open Golf Tournament by six strokes. Hoch, the 1982 winner of this tournament, said "I thought I can win on the 16th hole although I made a bogey on it. The victory was the highest present to my wife's (Sally's) 31st birthday." He earned 15.3 million yen (\$95,000). Hoch posted two consecutive birdies by sinking a 60-centimetre (24-inch) birdie putt on the 8th and 9th holes on the front nine en route to 34. On the back nine, Hoch rolled in a six-metre (19.8-foot) birdie putt on the 12th. He bogeyed the 16th hole then sank a 15-metre (50-foot) birdie putt on the 18th hole on the way to 35 over the Ibusuki Golf Club course, a 6,985-yard (6,350-metre) layout in southern Japan.

### Smoking banned at bridge finals

ATLANTA (AP) — Finalists in the fall North American Bridge Championships will not play in a smoke-filled room. American Contract Bridge League officials, who are sponsoring the competition, have decided that smokers will have to take their puffs in the halls of the Atlanta hotel where the tournament is being held. "A lot of people have health problems," said Quentin Ball, a tournament official and president of the Duplicate Bridge Association of Atlanta. "Two-thirds of us don't smoke, and we're trying to accommodate the majority." The national organisation has nearly 200,000 members, he said.

### Swimming champion has rough meet

TORONTO (R) — East German world champion and record holder Kist Otto slumped to another two defeats at the Toronto Swimming International Saturday night. The tall, triple world champion was beaten into third place in the 50 metres freestyle, one of her speciality events, by winner Andrea Nugent of Canada and second placed American Buffy Kreiger. Then she trailed in fifth in the 100 metres butterfly behind victorious American Caroline Foot, who clocked one minute 2.01 seconds. Otto, who won three gold medals at the world championships in Madrid in August, finished second behind Kreiger in her world record distance, the 100 metres freestyle, on Saturday.

### McKenzie stops Jennings in 5th

LONDON (AP) — British light-welterweight boxing champion Tony McKenzie recovered from a first round knockdown to stop American Ford "Fireball" Jennings half way through a scheduled ten-round non-title fight at the Lanchmere Leisure Centre Saturday. The contest was halted in the fifth round by British referee Sid Nathan when Jennings, from Fort Worth, Texas, was badly cut over the right eye following a clash of heads.

## Marseille moves to top

PARIS (R) — Marseille took full advantage of a resounding win against champion Paris Saint-Germain and a surprise defeat for Bordeaux at Saint-Etienne by taking over at the top of the French Soccer League.

Marseille crushed a lacklustre Paris team 4-0 on Friday while Bordeaux slumped 2-0 to Saint-Etienne Saturday night for its second consecutive defeat and its third of the season.

PS-G was overwhelmed by an enthusiastic Marseille side who dedicated individual efforts which gives form to the promise of fightback continuing Tuesday.

Border held the centre stage Sunday with 13 fours in his tally. But a highlight of the day was the effort of the talented NSW all-rounder Steve Waugh.

Waugh had come in Saturday night, not as a nightwatchman with about half an hour to go, but as a sign he was mature enough and good enough to be there in the morning.

That he was, and then continued for 142 minutes to take Australia past the 100, was an indication that the faith of selectors was justified.

Waugh and Geoff Marsh had a 60-run second wicket partnership which steered the Australians out of immediate trouble.

Greg Matthews' 45 came at a critical time when he and Border put on 81 in almost even time for the fifth wicket.

## West Indies downs India

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (R) — The West Indies' four-pronged pace attack destroyed India Sunday to move inexorably closer to the \$32,000 first prize in the Four-Nation Champions Trophy Cricket Tournament.

West Indies beat India by 33 runs, despite a fighting 68 from opener Sunil Gavaskar, the most prolific run scorer ever in test cricket, and now needs only to beat Sri Lanka Monday to claim the trophy.

Skipper Viv Richards inspired West Indies to 198 for eight from its 45 overs with an aggressive 62 from 57 deliveries, including five fours and three towering sixes off left-arm spinner Ravi Shastri.

Richards added 81 for the fourth wicket with Gus Logie, who compiled a patient unbeaten 58 with only two boundaries.

India's hopes rested heavily on the shoulders of dashing opener Krishna Srikanth. He hammered Malcolm Marshall for a four and a six in his second over, but the fast bowler quickly took his revenge, bowling Srikanth for 12.

India slumped to 31 for three when wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon snapped up Raman Lamba for a duck and Dilip Vengsarkar for two off Tony Gray and Winston Benjamin respectively.

## Ethiopia wins relay race

HIROSHIMA, Japan (AP) — Ethiopia won the men's race while New Zealand took the women's event in the first International Ekiden Road Relay Sunday. The event is sanctioned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Anchor Abebe Mekonen of Ethiopia pulled ahead of Britain's Karl Harrison in the last 200 metres to win the five-leg 42.195-kilometre men's race in one hour, 59 minutes, 11 seconds.

Britain, which led the most of the race, finished in second spot in 1:59:14 in fine 14-degree (57°F) weather.

Five-runner teams from 12 countries competed in the race, with each runner covering a leg of from 5 kilometres to 12.195 kilometres along the streets of Hiroshima, the first city to suffer an atomic bomb attack in World War II.

Britain's first runner Carl Thackery took an early lead and second runner Jon Solly increased its lead further, about 150 metres ahead of Ethiopia's Debebe Demissie after the two legs.

Britain's David Clarke was about 40 seconds ahead of Ethiopia's Mellese Feyissa after the fourth leg.

In the last leg, Mekonen gradually narrowed Britain's lead and caught up anchor Karl Harrison at the Hiroshima Track and Field Stadium. Mekonen cut

the tape about 15 metres ahead of Harrison.

The Australia-New Zealand team finished third in 2:00:12.

New Zealand took the lead in the fifth or last leg to post the come-from-behind triumph, ahead of the Soviet Union and the United States in the women's race.

The winning time was two hours, 18 minutes, 18 seconds against the Soviet Union's 2:18:33 and the United States' 2:19:11.

New Zealand's Ann Audain and Soviet Union's ace runner Olga Bodarenko who ran shoulder to shoulder, went ahead of front-running Diane Brewer of the United States at the 36.300-kilometre point in the fifth leg.

New Zealand's anchor Caroline Hare stretched the lead over Tatiana Samolenko and cut the tape 25 seconds ahead of the Russian runner.

The United States finished third.

In the women's race, in which 60 runners from 10 countries competed over the same 42.195-metre course divided into six legs, the first runner covers 10 kilometres, the second seven kilometres, the third eight kilometres, the fourth five kilometres, the fifth eight kilometres, and the anchor 4.195 kilometres.

## Calgary has 'Olympian' task

By Jeff Bradley  
The Associated Press

CALGARY, Alberta (AP) — Canada may stage a glittering Winter Olympics in 1988, but it's been a rocky road getting things ready.

The Olympic ticket manager was arrested last month on fraud charges. Newly hired ski slopes and jumps are untested. And eight executives resigned or were fired in organising committee squabbles.

Add to that a shortage of hotel rooms and the possibility of freakish winds, and it's clear organisers still face many headaches 15 months before the Feb. 13, 1988, opening ceremony of Canada's first Winter Games.

Calgary appeared a handsome choice in 1981 when a group of young oil industry executives, outbid Falun, Sweden, and Cortina, Italy, for the Winter Olympics.

The city is a colourful prairie community of 640,000 on the edge of the rocky mountains. It already welcomes 1 million visitors a year to the rodeo-like Calgary Stampede.

But personality clashes and arguments over venues and tickets have marred preparations for the Olympics.

Bill Pratt, who took over as president of the Olympic organising committee in 1983, dismisses the bad publicity.

"We're the biggest story in town. It's been fashionable to knock things ever since Watergate," he said in an interview.

He said 2,000 volunteers already are welcoming visitors and planning events. And he said hundreds of residents will help overcome the hotel room shortage by offering 50 Canadian dollar \$35 bed-and-breakfast deals.

However, one Olympic sponsor described Pratt's management

style as that of a "benevolent despot."

The first organising committee president, David Leighton, quit early because of differences with the board of directors. Under Pratt's leadership, executives in charge of operations, sports, legal affairs, facilities and community affairs also have left.

Ticket manager Jim McGregor, 37, was arrested Oct. 30 and charged with theft and fraud for allegedly sending bogus ticket forms to 8,000 U.S. residents. They were asked to send money to a Calgary post office box rented by a company owned by McGregor. No one lost any money, or their place in line for tickets, but organisers admit the incident gave Calgary a black eye.

Following complaints in parliament, the organising committee is asking sponsors to reduce allocations so that 75 per cent of the 1.7 million tickets can go to the public. Even so, half the seats at the hockey and figure skating finals may be filled by VIPs.

Despite proximity to Lake Louise and other world-class ski slopes, the organisers and Alberta province decided to create a new, 25.3-million-Canadian dollar (\$18.2-million) venue for the 12 Alpine events — the showpiece downhill and slalom races.

But the site chosen, Nakiska on Mount Allan, 50 minutes west of Calgary, is susceptible to swirling clouds at the peak and warming winds lower down that can strip away snow cover. It also has a flat mid-section ridiculed by some skiers.

Organisers have reshaped the middle of the course into a figure eight, installing bumps and providing 5.5 million Canadian dollars (\$3.9 million) worth of snowmaking equipment. But the mountain will not see competitive skiing until a Nor-Am event Dec. 21-23.

"We know we've got a hill. What we don't know is whether or not it's a raceable hill," said Alpine director Dave Skinner of the Canadian Skiing Association.

If major problems surface in the trials, the International Ski Federation, the sport's ruling body, could cancel World Cup races set for Nakiska on March 7-15. Olympic organisers then may have to scramble for an alternative venue, Skinner said.

Lake Louise, Banff and Sunshine ski areas are among the choices, but none is equipped to handle Olympic-sized crowds.

The mammoth 90-metre and 70-metre ski jumps get their first competitive test this weekend at a ski federation invitational.

The jump area was opened last weekend and one of Canada's best jumpers, Horst Bialus, suffered minor injuries after a trial jump. He was unable to stop in the landing area and skidded over a 15-metre embankment.

Canadian Sports Minister Otto Jelinek said the problem would be resolved in time for this week's first competition.

According to wind tests by government experts last February, safe jumping would have been possible only 66.7 per cent of the time from the 90-metre hill. This could spell delays during the Olympics.

The greatest wind threat comes from Rocky Mountain chinooks, warm westerlies that flow in from the Pacific and sometimes cause a 60-degree F (35 C) swing in temperatures, melting snow and ice.

Skinner said the organising committee's greatest failing was an early reluctance to consult winter sports organisations experienced in staging world-class events.

On the plus side, construction is in time, close to budget and of high quality. Calgary's light rail system is being extended, and ski patrol and helicopter evacuation services form part of a comprehensive medical network.

The horseshack-shaped saddle-dome, home of the National Hockey League's Calgary Flames, should prove a state-of-the-art arena for Olympic hockey and figure skating. None of its 17,000 seats is more than 60 metres from center ice.

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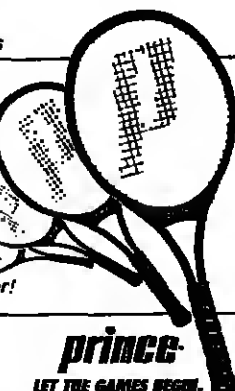
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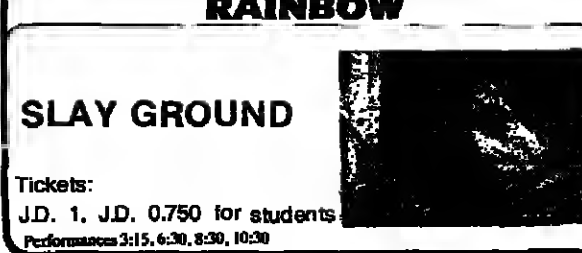
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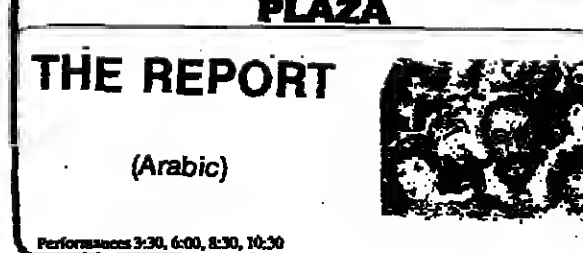
Tickets: J.D. 1, J.D. 0.750 for students Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **OPERA** Tel: 675573



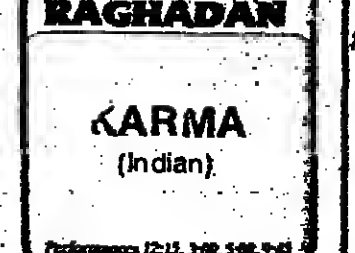
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420



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Cinema **RAGHADAN** Tel: 622198



Performances 12:15, 3:30, 5:30, 9:45







# Tokyo bars Taiwanese dissident from boarding flight to Taipei

## Police beat back demonstrators at Taipei airport

**TOKYO (R)** — Leading Taiwanese political dissident Hsu Hsin-Liang, on his way home after seven years exile in the United States, was Sunday barred from boarding a flight out of Tokyo to Taipei, one of his supporters said.

He said Mr. Hsu and at least seven out of 40 Taiwanese and American supporters were stopped at Narita International Airport. Only two Americans in the group boarded while the rest stayed at the airport to demonstrate.

In Taipei, riot police used teargas to beat back crowds of stone-throwing demonstrators trying to force their way into Taipei airport to meet Mr. Hsu.

Thousands of opposition supporters of Mr. Hsu massed in front of barbed wire barricades blocking access to the airport where Mr. Hsu had been expected to arrive.

Mr. Hsu, who faces charges of sedition in Taiwan, was travelling on a refugee passport issued in the United States after Taiwanese representatives there refused to renew his Taiwanese passport.

Mr. Hsu told reporters in Tokyo earlier: "I will not give up any chance, even a slim chance, for peaceful change in the political developments. I see that chance there now."

At Taipei airport demonstrators faced ranks of riot police and troops armed with clubs and staves. Helicopters

huzzed overhead scattering pamphlets warning the demonstrators to disperse.

Witnesses said several police were injured by rocks thrown by crowds of protesters thronging paddyfields around the airport perimeter, which was patrolled by armoured cars.

Groups of passengers arriving at the airport were led through the barricades, tears streaming from their eyes, as chanting protesters taunted the police.

A government spokesman said about 1,000 opposition supporters were at the airport. But reporters at the scene said the number was much higher.

The spokesman said international flights from Taipei were being disrupted by the protest.

The government has said Mr. Hsu will be denied entry to Taiwan, as will his lawyer and the former U.S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark. They are accompanying him from Tokyo with about 30 Taiwanese exiles living in the United States.

Riot police armed with staves guarded entrances to the customs area inside the airport where a small crowd of Mr. Hsu's

supporters were gathered despite messages on government radio warning people to stay away.

Mr. Hsu has been warned that if he tries to force his way into Taiwan, he will be arrested for sedition in connection with riots which broke out in the southern city of Kaohsiung in 1979 during a human rights rally.

Two weeks ago, seven other exiled dissidents were turned away at Taipei airport and scuffles broke out between police and about 100 demonstrators.

Mr. Hsu, once a rising star in the ruling Kuomintang, left Taiwan before the riots in 1979 and has been living in the U.S., a haven for thousands of Taiwanese political exiles.

The government says Mr. Hsu is an advocate of armed revolution and independence for Taiwan, a concept which is anathema to both Taipei and Peking, who maintain the island is a province of China.

Mr. Hsu's return is a major embarrassment for the Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party, which has recently been polishing its domestic and international image by announcing a series of democratic reforms.

Taiwan is now in the middle of an election campaign for parliament and Mr. Hsu says he wants to help the newly formed opposition Democratic Progress Party.

Speaking in Tokyo before his planned departure for Taipei, Mr. Hsu said he expected to be arrested and jailed on his return.

He said he had decided to return because there had been a strong movement for change.

"We've been inspired and encouraged by the Philippine case. The success of democracy in one place immediately boosts the demand in other places."

Mr. Hsu was due to return with another exiled dissident leader, Hsieh Tsung-Min. A third dissident, Lin Shui-Chuan, was turned back by Japanese authorities in Tokyo Saturday.

Mr. Hsu said Mr. Lin was sent back to the U.S. because Japan did not recognise the validity of his travel document — a "citizen of the world" passport issued by a Washington-based human rights organisation to people denied other passports.

Mr. Hsu said the immediate concern was for free elections and the end of martial law, but ultimately he called for Taiwanese self-determination and separate but peaceful co-existence with China.

"I believe China's policy towards Taiwan is not changeable," he said. "We've had some informal talks (in the U.S.) and ... they've been quite sympathetic."

"We'd like to see an immediate change of Taiwanese policy towards China ... to see Taiwan take initiatives to improve relations, including direct trade and talks."

## U.S. fails to win allied support in breaching SALT II

**LONDON (AP)** — The United States has failed to win any support from its allies for its decision to breach the SALT II nuclear arms treaty.

French President Francois Mitterrand and Belgian Foreign Minister spokesman Peter Maudens called it regrettable. Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek said it was "politically unfortunate."

West Germany and Britain didn't directly criticise the United States. But both made clear they didn't welcome the development and called on the United States and the Soviet Union to adhere to the weapons ceiling in the 1979 treaty.

In neutral Sweden, Foreign Minister Sten Andersson on Saturday called the U.S. decision "a serious and regrettable setback for the disarmament efforts."

Editorial comment in Europe and Japan was harsh. With Milan's moderate Corriere Della Sera saying the United States was trying to prove it could still flex its muscle despite domestic turmoil over the shipment of U.S. arms to Iran.

Paris' Le Monde said: "With the Iran affair and now with regard to arms, one has more and more difficulty seeing the logic of American policy."

President Ronald Reagan exceeded SALT II's combined limit of 1,320 nuclear warheads carried by bombers and submarines Friday when the United States deployed a B-52 bomber capable of carrying nuclear-tipped cruise missiles without retiring an aging Poseidon missile-firing nuclear submarine.

In London, Jim Coe, a spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said Saturday: "The government has made clear its view that the SALT agreement should continue to be observed by both sides. We recognise the U.S. concerns about Soviet non-compliance, and we regret the lack of substantive Soviet response."

Advocating Socialism and contributing to China's reunification also were added to the statute as aims of the association, the news agency said.

Chinese church officials have said that dialogue with Rome could be restored if the Taiwan issue is resolved.

Politburo member Xi Zhongxun told delegates to the congress that the Vatican must break off its diplomatic relations with Taiwan, recognise the People's Republic of China as the only legal government of China and stop interfering in Chinese internal affairs.

Pope John Paul II appealed this month for Chinese faithful to reunite with the Catholic Church.

Sources in Rome have said China and the Vatican had been trying recently through intermediaries to narrow their differences over Taiwan and the Peking church's refusal to accept papal authority.

The sources said the Vatican had let it be known to Peking authorities that it would not interfere with the running of the Chinese church and would give Peking unofficial veto power over the Pope's appointment of Chinese bishops.

The sources said that in return, the Vatican was demanding Peking's recognition that the Chinese church and its faithful are part of the universal church headed by the Pope.

## Cary Grant dies of a stroke at 82

**DAVENPORT, Iowa (AP)** — Cary Grant, the debonair American leading man with the cleft chin and the clipped accent who brought an aristocratic bearing to movies ranging from classic romances to screwball comedies, died Saturday. He was 82.

Grant died of a stroke at 11:22 p.m. (0522 GMT Sunday) at St. Luke's hospital, where he was taken after he fell ill while preparing for an appearance at a Davenport theatre, said Hospital President James Stuhler.

"There was nothing that could be done. There's no intervention when something like this happens," said Dr. James Gilson, a cardiologist who accompanied Grant to the hospital and treated him there.

"He was reluctant to come to the hospital, feeling he would improve, not wishing to interrupt (Saturday night's) performance," Dr. Gilson said.

Grant, a native of Great Britain, starred in 72 movies, including classics such as the Philadelphia Story, Bringing Up Baby and North by Northwest.

His last movie, Walk, Don't Run, was made in 1966.

He was married five times, the last time in 1981.

He was one of the finest men I've ever known in my life," Grant's lawyer, Stanley Fox, in Beverly Hills, California, told the United States Radio Network.

Grant was taken to the hospital from a hotel where he was staying while in Davenport for the appearance scheduled Saturday at the Adler Theatre.

The programme, a "A conversation with Cary Grant," was to have included a 90-minute programme featuring clips from several of Grant's movies, followed by a talk and then a question-and-answer period with the actor.

Lois Jecklin, director of



Cary Grant

visiting artists, which sponsored Grant's appearance, said the actor had appeared to feel all right during afternoon rehearsals.

"He was chipper, in fact. He made several changes of the microphones, shifted the stool where he was sitting and made some rearrangements for the screening of some of his old film clips," Mrs. Jecklin said.

But he was leaving the stage, Mrs. Jecklin said, she noticed that he asked for support from his wife, Barbara Harris.

A physician was called and there was a request for blankets because Grant was chilled, Mrs. Jecklin said.

Grant's masculine elegance and dapper good looks made him an unrivaled star of both sophisticated comedy and chilling intrigue.

Although he was one of the biggest names in movie history, his only Oscar Award came after he retired.

His bearing suggested an aristocratic birth, but his father was a presser in a garment factory. Grant was the idol of millions of women around the world, but his private life was often troubled.

"I pretended to be somebody I

wanted to be, and I finally became that person," Grant once said. "Or he became me. Or we met at some point. It's a relationship."

That singularly successful relationship began in 1932 and filled the screen until 1966 with an image of easy charm and quizzical surprise, sometimes frustrated by the antics of females, sometimes quietly dangerous.

He was born Archibald Leach on Jan. 18, 1904, in Bristol, England. His mother, a shipwright's daughter, drew her only child tightly to her, filling the frail boy with dreams of wealth and teaching him to sing and dance.

An often unruly student at school, young Archie ran away from home at age 13 to join a boys' troupe of mimes and acrobats. He left the troupe in 1922 while in New York, and took on a variety of jobs, including stunts as a stunt-walker, a slapstick mime on the Vaudeville circuit and a straight man for comedy acts.

He began dressing with conservative elegance, and was a hit with New York hostesses.

In 1927, a friend took him to meet his uncle, Oscar Hammerstein II, and Archie Leach landed a part in the Operetta Golden Dawn. Other roles followed, along with a part in a Paramount one-reeler.

In 1931 he headed California, where he changed his name and received a contract with Paramount.

Grant settled in a bachelor life with another handsome Hollywood neophyte, Randolph Scott, with whom he was to live for the better part of 10 years.

In his first year in the business, he made seven films, including Blonde Venus with Marlene Dietrich. Then he caught the eye of Mae West, who cast him opposite her in She Done Him Wrong and I'm No Angel. Both were box office smashes.

Grant's first marriage, to actress Betsy Drake, ended in divorce. He then married actress Barbara Harris, with whom he had three children. He died of a stroke on Saturday.

## Pope again lashes out at abortion

**PERTH, Australia (AP)** — Pope John Paul II told Catholics to stand up for family values, lashed out at abortion as an "unspeakable crime" and repeated the church's opposition to contraception and sterilisation on Sunday.

"As the family goes, so goes the nation, and so goes the whole world in which we live," he told 60,000 people at his final mass in Australia.

"Can the Pope come to Australia and fail to ask Australian couples and families to reflect in their hearts how well they are living their Christian love?"

He said Catholics should consider whether their government's policies for defending family values are appropriate.

"In a world that is becoming

ever more sensitive to women's rights, what is to be said of the rights of women who want to be or need to be fulltime wives and mothers?"

In six days of a two-week tour of Asia and the Pacific, Pope John Paul has criss-crossed this continent with that message. It has stressed traditional church teaching, aiming to make it clear what it means to be Catholic and appealing to fallen Catholics to return to the church.

Pope John Paul, who last week cuddled a koala in Brisbane, on Sunday got to see a kangaroo. He patted a gray one in a group brought to him in Adelaide before departing for Perth.

The Pope leaves for Rome on Monday morning with a brief stop in the Seychelles.

Pope John Paul, wearing purple

vestments, celebrated the mass at a race track. Many in the crowd wore bush hats and blue papal visor baseball caps in the hot sun.

"The church's well-known opposition to contraception and sterilisation is not a position we arbitrarily take," he said. He emphasised the sanctity of human life, saying this was why the second Vatican council considers abortion an "unspeakable crime."

They were his first direct references to contraception and abortion on his tour of Australia.

John Paul also stressed Catholic teaching against divorce and said that couples have the right to decide how many children they want without coercion, an apparent reference to programmes in some countries aimed at keeping down the birth rate.

## Indian court lifts injunction against Carbide

**BHOPAL, India (AP)** — A judge lifted a freeze on sale of Union Carbide Corp.'s assets Sunday but ordered the U.S.-based multinational to maintain \$3 billion to cover claims of 520,000 victims of the Bhopal toxic gas leak.

Carbide, meanwhile, filed an affidavit district court in Bhopal saying the Indian government originally wanted only \$650 million in an out-of-court settlement. India had rejected Carbide's offer of \$350 million and now has sued for more than \$3 billion in damages.

It was the first official statement that the Indian government would have settled for far less out of court than it now is seeking in a trial to begin in January.

District Judge G.S. Patel, in lifting his temporary injunction of Nov. 17, cleared the way for Carbide's financial restructuring plan to proceed in December.

He told the court Sunday, "speedy trial is of utmost importance" because of high litigation costs and said it would begin in January.

Carbide expressed satisfaction with the ruling. The Indian

government also accepted it, but complained about Carbide's interpretation of the judge's action.

"We are pleased that our offer (to maintain \$3 billion) has been accepted by the court, because we firmly believe that the recapitalisation plan will benefit everyone concerned," Carbide said in a statement.

Carbide said that agreement to maintain \$3 billion "does not amount to an admission of liability." It said the move is intended to "dispel misapprehensions that recapitalisation is intended to place creditors in a disadvantageous position."

The order also said the \$3 billion was "in addition to any other unencumbered assets the corporation might be required to keep," to meet legal obligations. It did not elaborate.

The judge ordered the company to furnish the certificate of an independent valuer on \$3 billion in assets.

The Indian government had agreed to Carbide maintaining \$3 billion to pay more than half a million claims by victims of the

Dec. 3, 1984, disaster.

At least 2,347 people were killed in the leak of toxic methyl isocyanate gas from the company's Bhopal pesticide plant.

But the Indian government, in a legalistic argument, said Sunday that Carbide's statement implied that injunction was totally lifted whereas it only had been modified. A government spokesman, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Carbide had accepted India's conditions for allowing the restructuring.

The Indian government already rejected a Carbide offer of a \$350 million out-of-court settlement in the world's worst industrial disaster.

"This is one of the most important cases," Mr. Patel told the Associated Press. "It is in the interest of all parties that the proceedings should be conducted as fast as possible because litigation costs are so high in this case."

The Indian government had sought a permanent injunction on sale of Carbide assets, payment of dividends due Dec. 1 and debt payments.

## China reportedly wants Dalai Lama to return

**KATMANDU, Nepal (AP)** — The No. 2 figure in Tibetan Buddhism, the Peking-based Panchen Lama, has urged the Dalai Lama to return from self-exile in India to Tibet and "the embrace of our motherland."

"The Dalai Lama and I are both disciples of Lord Buddha. We are fellow Buddhists on good terms," the Panchen Lama told a news conference Saturday at an international Buddhist conference here in the Hindu kingdom.

"I hope Dalai Lama will return to the embrace of our motherland

and contribute to our national unity, economic development, prosperity and to Buddhism," he said. "This is the will of the Tibetan Buddhists and Chinese people," he added.

The Panchen Lama is a vice chairman of China's National People's Congress and honorary president of the Chinese Buddhist Association.

The Dalai Lama fled to India in 1959 after an abortive uprising against the Chinese. He is based in Dharamsala and has rejected all Chinese offers to return to Tibet.

## New statute emphasises independence of Chinese Catholics

**PEKING (AP)** — The China Patriotic Catholic Association has passed new measures stressing the independence of the Chinese Catholic Church, the official Xinhua News Agency reported Sunday.

The report said a new statute was passed Saturday at a congress of the association that highlights the principles of independence and self-government of the Catholic Church in China.

The Chinese Catholic Church broke with the Vatican in 1957. The government has discouraged any ties with Rome, partly because of the Vatican's diplomatic ties with the rival government in Taiwan.

Xinhua said the congress also adopted a resolution that says, "the affairs of the Catholic Church in China should be handled by Chinese clergy and laity."

Advocating Socialism and contributing to China's reunification also were added to the statute as aims of the association, the news agency said.

Chinese church officials have said that dialogue with Rome could be restored if the Taiwan issue is resolved.

Politburo member Xi Zhongxun told delegates to the congress that the Vatican must break off its diplomatic relations with Taiwan, recognise the People's Republic of China as the only legal government of China and stop interfering in Chinese internal affairs.

Pope John Paul II appealed this month for Chinese faithful to reunite with the Catholic Church.

Sources in Rome have said China and the Vatican had been trying recently through intermediaries to narrow their differences over Taiwan and the Peking church's refusal to accept papal authority.

The sources said the Vatican had let it be known to Peking authorities that it would not interfere with the running of the Chinese church and would give Peking unofficial veto power over the Pope's appointment of Chinese bishops.

The sources said that in return, the Vatican was demanding Peking's recognition that the Chinese church and its faithful are part of the universal church headed by the Pope.

## New Nixon papers to go on show despite opposition

**WASHINGTON (R)** — A mountain of White House papers that former President Richard Nixon once thought he could keep secret will be opened to public inspection Monday after a 12-year battle over their fate.

The National Archives Service, which holds 40 million pages of Nixon material in 20,000 boxes, is releasing about two million pages.

None of the material is expected to shed new light on Watergate, the scandal that toppled Mr. Nixon in 1974, chief Nixon archivist James Hastings said.

But John Ehrlichman, a former top aide, quoted Mr. Nixon as saying 15 years ago that he planned to destroy the papers.

"Of course, no one will see all of it," Mr. Ehrlichman, quoted Mr. Nixon as telling him.

"When I retire I'm going to spend my evenings by the fireplace going through these boxes. There are things in there that ought to be burned. No one

needs to see those things."

Mr. Ehrlichman went to prison for his role in the Watergate scandal, which erupted after a break-in at the campaign headquarters of the opposition Democratic Party.

Mr. Ehrlichman gave his account of the papers in the latest issue of Parade magazine, published Sunday.

The former president, who resigned in disgrace during congressional attempts to impeach him, has fought in the courts for control of the papers, losing a key supreme court test nine years ago.

His lawyers say he is still determined to challenge the legality of making the rest of his papers public but has decided to allow these, presumably less controversial documents, to be shown.

The files selected "reflect the diverse activities of the president and his staff," Mr. Hastings told

reporters from the archives in suburban Alexandria, Virginia.

The government has been storing them in Alexandria at a cost of \$1.1 million a year and they will be on view there.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other former aides have joined Mr. Nixon in protesting against public access to the papers.

Mr. Ehrlichman quoted Dr. Kissinger as saying the public would not understand.

"They will be critical of you and me when they listen to the tapes of our conversations with Richard Nixon," Dr. Kissinger was quoted by Mr. Ehrlichman as saying.

"We will often appear to be agreeing with him at times when you and I know we did not."

Such complete access to a former president's records is unusual — only a fraction of the papers from the presidencies of John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson have been made public.

Mr. Nixon had issued an order giving himself complete control over what would be made public and allowing him to destroy what he wanted kept secret.

This raised such a row in Congress that a special act was passed in 1974 giving custody to the National Archivist, who was ordered to make them public, starting with those materials involved in Mr. Nixon's alleged abuse of power.

However, lawsuits and wrangling over procedure have kept the material from view.

While Mr. Nixon has dropped his fight to prevent this first instalment from reaching the public, his lawyers say they plan to continue to delay the release of the so-called "special files" of material put away by Mr. Nixon and his Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman.

This contained much of the evidence that prosecutors used in building the Watergate case.

## COLUMN

### Man with 27 children wants 100

**ABU DHABI (R)** — Salem bin Mubarak, from the Gulf Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), says his 27 children are not enough. He wants 100. Mubarak, 40, has married six women since he was 12 but never more than four at one time, in accordance with Islamic Law. "If I were allowed to marry more, I would marry the maximum number until I were satisfied," Mubarak told the UAE daily Al Itihad. Asked the names of his children, he fumbled for the family register, but explained "I can recognise every one of them when I see them face to face." Mubarak, who works as a Mulla at a local mosque, praised the government for providing financial assistance, but said he would need more help to realise his dream of 100 children.

### Gandhi nearly gets speeding ticket

**NEW DELHI (AP)** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi nearly got a speeding ticket as he drove his bulletproof green Mercedes. Indian newspapers reported Sunday. The Indian Express and Sunday Mail said the incident earlier this month was the latest in a series of harrowing experiences for the security detail of the 42-year-old prime minister, an ex-airline pilot. Sometimes he leaves them in the dust as he drives his jeep or Mercedes 500. Guards recently were distressed when the New Delhi airport was shut down to allow the prime minister to fly a light plane, so that his pilot's licence would not lapse for lack of flying hours. The Indian Express, in a page-one article, said that on Nov. 14 Mr. Gandhi was speeding in his Mercedes 500 on the way to the airport. He was flagged down and harassed by a policeman who beat his fists on the hood of the Green Monnet, the newspaper said. The officer apparently did not know the prime minister. The newspaper said that Mr. Gandhi left his motorcade of security cars and an ambulance far behind and they lost sight of him. The policeman ordered Mr. Gandhi to slow down, not to block the prime minister's route and to turn around and take another route. Mr. Gandhi laughed goodnaturedly, and did so.

### Dog's life put on \$1.50-a-day pension

**METHEUN, Massachusetts (AP)** — Lucky, an 8-year-old German Shepherd police dog, is living the retired life of a household pet complete with a pension of \$1.50 a day after a six-year career that included helping in 12 felony arrests. Lucky has retired with his handler, K-9 officer Larry Giordano, who left police life after he was elected a state representative in November. "We've been on leave of absence since August," Mr. Giordano said in an interview published Saturday in the Boston Herald. "Once the election was over, we decided to retire officially." The daily pension is for dog food in Lucky's old age. "They'll also take care of medical bills," said Mr. Giordano. The town council also voted Lucky a badge and a plaque and gave him a retirement party. Lucky lives with Mr. Giordano and is a pet for his three children. "He likes being home," said Mr. Giordano. "But I think he misses work. We used to work the 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. shift, and he was used to me coming to his kennel and putting him in the cruiser. Now he gets a little confused when I don't show up."

### Man charged with killing 6 hustlers

**ATLANTA (AP)** — Police say a 26-year-old man agreed to pay male street hustlers for performing sex acts, then killed each of them during the encounters in separate incidents over 11 months. Michael D. Terry was arrested and charged with six counts of murder, said Lt. Horace Walker of the Atlanta Police Homicide Squad. The bodies of the victims — who ranged in age from 18 to 31 — were found between December 1985 and last month. Two were stabbed to death. The others were shot. There were indications that Terry had been involved sexually with all six victims. Walker said, "Terry indicated to us that the victims would approach him, and they would make a deal with him to perform sexual acts for pay." The lieutenant said. But investigators are unsure of a possible motive, he said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1** — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ A82 ♥ 9873 ♠ A ♠ Q743  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♥ Pass  
2 ♦ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?  
A. — A good, but awkward hand. You have enough to invite game, yet no bid is really satisfactory. A cue-bid in spades inflates the value of your hand; your suit is hardly the sort you want for a jump to three hearts; to jump to three clubs tends to deny a four-card major suit; and you would like a second stopper to jump to two no trump. All things considered, the jump in no trump is the least disadvantageous of the options.
- Q**